

THE *Country* GUIDE



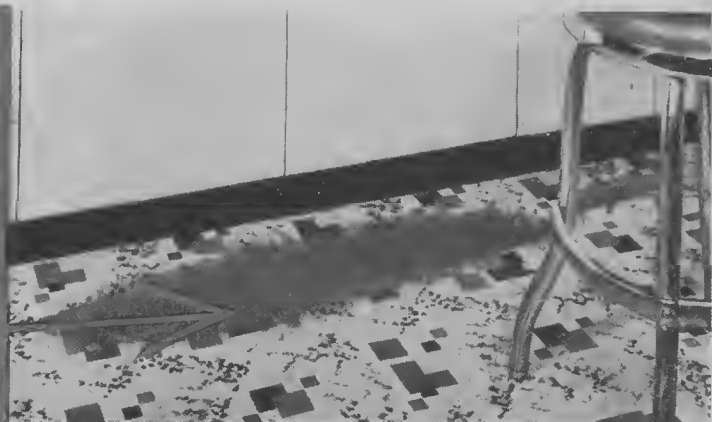
NOVEMBER, 1953

LIBRARY OF ALBERTA
EDMONTON ALTA
FEB 54 T2336-13 R

Don't throw
money away
on **THIN-
SKIN**
floor
coverings!



"Thin-skin" floor coverings are no bargain! . . . They wear out so quickly in areas that get heaviest traffic.



"Thin-skin" surfaces soon show tell-tale worn spots — can't resist harmful action of soaps and grease.



This pattern is No. 864 — also in rust with wheat, and yellow with gray.

get the
**8-COAT
THICKNESS**
wear
layer...

in
famous

GOLD SEAL

CONGOLEUM CANADA



CONGOLEUM

LIMITED • MONTREAL

Also makers of CONGOWALL, the wall covering that looks like expensive tile and adds low-cost colour to kitchens, bathrooms, halls.

A STURDY wear-layer as thick as 8 coats of the best floor paint put on by hand — *that's* what Gold Seal Congoleum gives you! And it's baked for toughness, for hardness, for longer wear! Only a few dollars buy you a room-size rug . . . yet you get the Gold Seal guarantee of satisfaction. See your housefurnishing dealer to-day!



Photo by Don Smith

Build With Beaver



LET BEAVER HELP YOU MODERNIZE YOUR FARM

For increased comforts in your home, remodelled kitchens, bathrooms, extra rooms in attic or basement . . . For new roofing material, insulation and paint—see your Beaver Lumber Merchant.

Extra farm buildings can protect your equipment, your stock and your grain! The Beaver Lumber merchant in your area has a good supply of plywood and other materials for all farm buildings. He has plans and suggestions too, that can save you time—work—and money!

Increase the beauty—the value of your home and farm buildings. You can do the work yourself and your Beaver Lumber Merchant is the man to see first—the man ready to help you!



THE Country GUIDE

From Cover to Cover

November, 1953

Cover—by G. Erbit

Under the Peace Tower—by Hugh Boyd	5
British Columbia Letter—by Chas. L. Shaw	12
Editorials	74

ARTICLES

Making Milk the Modern Way—by C. V. Faulknor	7
Manitoba's Newest Farms—by Don Baron	9
Alberta Organized for Farm Safety—by C. Graham Anderson	10
Taking the Labor Out of Livestock—by Ralph Hedlin	11
Rural Problems Aired at Hearings—by J. E. Pascoe	34
Plants of Farms and Ranches	37
Tidy Up Your Affairs	37
The Real Job of FAO	41
Oilmeal from Rapeseed Is Safe	68
U.S. Wheat Quota By-Products	68
Kenya's Two Worlds	69
Just What Are Price Indexes?	71
Livestock Could Increase Net Income	72

FICTION

Coldpaw's Country—by John Patrick Gillese	8
---	---

FARM

News of Agriculture	14	What's New	27
Get It at a Glance	18	Poultry	28
Livestock	19	Farm Young People	30
Field	22	Workshop	31
Horticulture	25		

HOME

The Countrywoman—by Amy J. Roe	57
Australia Health Wise—by Margaret Ecker Francis	58
No Top-Hat Ambassadors—by Lyn Harrington	59
The Family Favorites—by Lillian Vigrass	60
Made with Leftovers	61
Cutting Corners—by Frances G. Higgs	62
Save a Dish—by Beth Burkart	62
Needlework	65
Gift Ideas	67
The Country Boy and Girl	73
Sketch Pad Out-of-doors—No. 21—by Clarence Tilenius	73

Editor: H. S. FRY
Associate Editor: RALPH HEDLIN
Assistant Editor: DON BARON
Extension Director: G. B. WALLACE

Home Editor: AMY J. ROE
Assistant Home Editor: LILLIAN VIGRASS
Advertising Sales Manager: R. J. HORTON

J. E. BROWNLEE, Q.C., President
Business Manager: J. S. KYLE
R. C. BROWN, Managing Director

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES IN CANADA—50 cents one year; \$1.00 two years; \$2.00 five years; \$3.00 eight years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year. Greater Winnipeg \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter.

Published and printed by THE PUBLIC PRESS LIMITED, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED
Non-fiction articles or features may be reproduced where proper credit is given to The Country Guide.



Here's how to buy a tractor

Just ask yourself: "Will this tractor do the most jobs for *me*, *more* of the time, without wasting power? Is it easy to operate, and will it go from one kind of a job to another, quickly and easily?"

To *answer* yourself, you've got to *see* the tractor do *your* jobs on your farm. And above all, you shouldn't let "habit" guide your choice.

This time, call your *Ferguson Dealer*. Ask him to prove the ability of the Ferguson *Twenty-85* in a Showdown Demonstration on your farm. Let him show you how many bottoms it will pull in *your* soil. See how quickly and easily you, or anyone, can change implements with Ferguson's *time-proved* 3-point hookup. Then disc, or do any of the other jobs you'll be doing throughout the year.

You (and your family) will discover that the exclusive Ferguson System gives you a lot more tractor for a lot less money . . . a lot more farming, with a lot less work.

Call your Ferguson Dealer today. Set up a Showdown Demonstration on your farm *soon*. Chances are, you've already missed too much . . . too long!



FREE BOOKLET tells you "How to Buy a Tractor".
24 pages of valuable information! Your Ferguson Dealer has your copy or write: Harry Ferguson, Inc., Detroit 32, Michigan.



Get your Showdown Demonstration of the Ferguson Manure Spreader and Loader. This exclusive Ferguson combination lets you load, hitch, haul and spread without leaving the tractor seat! Hydraulically operated, patented hook 'n' eye hitch lets you do this tough job alone, without drudgery.



No other tractor gives you *all* the Ferguson System advantages: Traction and penetration without power-stealing weight, finger tip and automatic draft control, front-end stability, and an exclusive built-in hydraulic overload release that saves tractor and implement if you hit a hidden rock or stump.

Seeing is Believing—Get Your Showdown Demonstration of the

FERGUSON *Twenty-85*

Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD



HOPE deferred, even if it maketh not the heart sick, is apt to leave that organ in a numbed state. So it is in the case of the St. Lawrence deep waterway.

So effective has been the lobby of certain American railway, coal and seaport interests—in the face of a contrary drive by other Americans plus a clear majority of the Canadian people—that a high-level meeting was held at Washington last month to consider how to cope with it. This was a meeting of Canada's minister of external affairs, L. B. Pearson, with the United States secretary of state, John Foster Dulles. Mr. Pearson was troubled by the prospect of still further delaying, obstructive tactics by the forces opposed to the combined seaway and power project. Mr. Dulles, it is understood, was fully sympathetic and undertook to do whatever might lie in the U.S. administration's power to dispose in a rapid if not summary fashion of any last-ditch appeal by the anti-seaway group to the American courts.

In a complicated and uncertain situation (this piece is being written at a moment when the time for such legal recourse is running out, but has not yet expired), Mr. Dulles' reported reaction was to be welcomed by most Canadians as evidence of continuing co-operation by the U.S. government on the seaway matter. Successive administrations, Democratic and Republican alike, have favored the seaway, and have done much more than pay lip service to it. The Eisenhower administration appears to be no exception, even although it is faced with the prospect of an all-Canadian project (as far as navigation is concerned) rather than a joint U.S.-Canada undertaking.

It was in 1932 that the original St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Treaty was signed. (That treaty failed to secure a two-thirds majority in the U.S. Senate.)

Treaty gave place to agreement, with a different ratification formula, but without leading to any practical results. The agreement of 1941 was still no more than a wistful dream ten years later. In the interval, committees of both houses of the Congress discussed the question from time to time; all paths led but to the pigeonhole.

Canadian action was finally spurred by the imperative need of the province of Ontario for more hydro-electric power. Ontario Hydro said that, failing an assurance of its share—that is, 1,100,000 horsepower—of the potential energy of the International Rapids section becoming available within half a dozen years or so, it would have to make plans for less economic steam plants. This was in the summer of 1951.

Meanwhile, Canadian engineers had been looking into the question of an alternative all-Canadian navigation route in case the preferable joint project remained stymied indefinitely. They decided it was practicable, at an additional cost of some \$35 million plus.

Since that time, a re-examination of the scheme has led Canadian au-

thorities to believe that the cost of an all-Canadian route might actually prove to be less, rather than more, than if the International Rapids section of the seaway were built on the American side of the St. Lawrence between Cornwall and Prescott.

The main events of the past two years are these: While leaving the door open to U.S. participation, the St. Laurent government obtained parliamentary approval (with relatively little debate) to legislation for an all-Canadian plan. At the same time, the federal authority designated Ontario as its agent to develop the power resources of the International Rapids section, along with some then unstated U.S. agency.

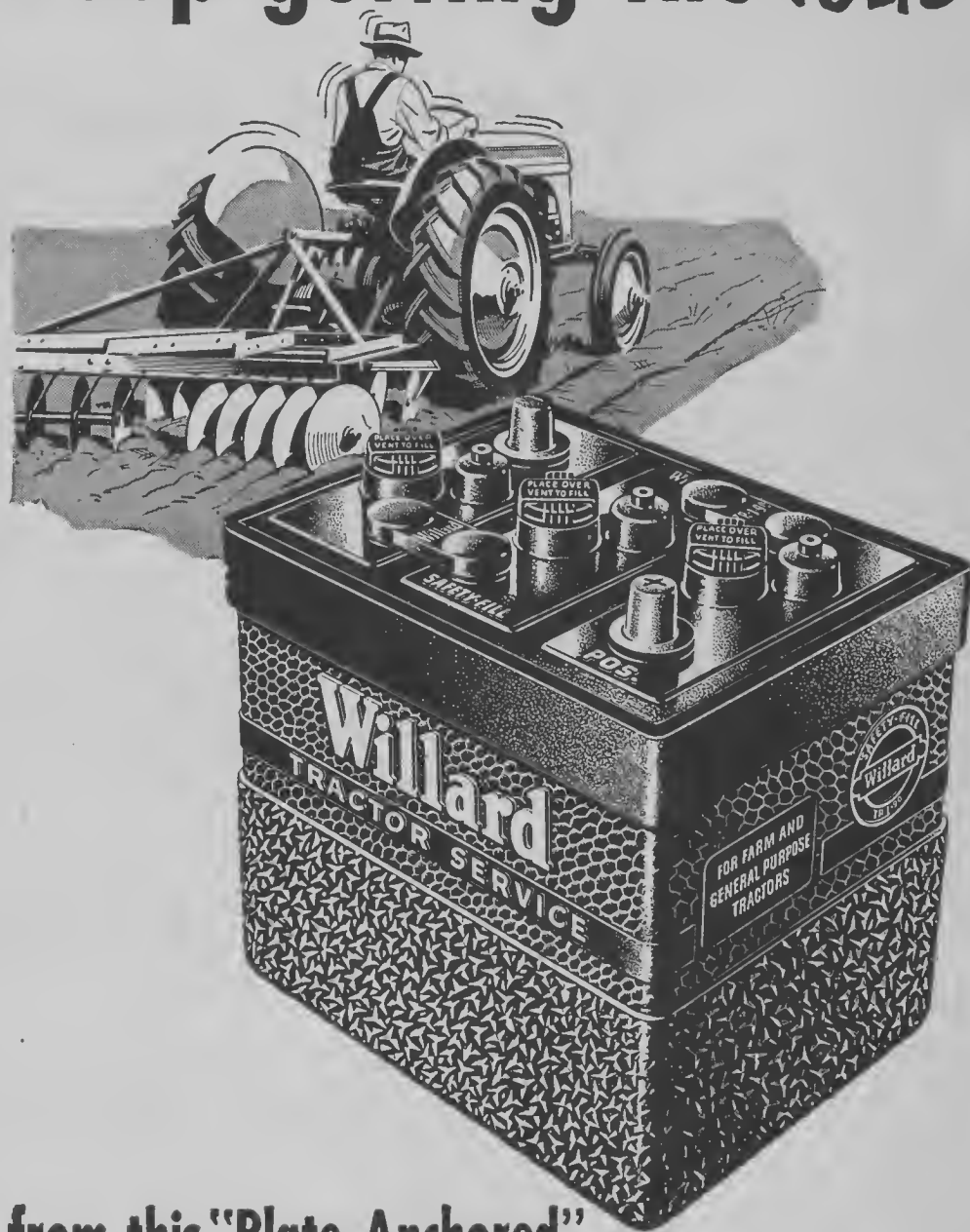
In 1952, a big hurdle was cleared when the International Joint Commission (of which western Canada's George Spence is a prominent Canadian member) agreed to river alterations for power purposes in the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence. Ontario was thus in the clear. It then remained to have the American partner designated.

At one time it was feared by friends of the navigation-power scheme that a dispute between those in favor of federal and those supporting state power development might lead to further trouble. A change in administration settled this particular question—on the surface, at any rate. Governor Dewey, still a strong man in the Republican party, stood for development by the power authority of the state of New York. In the summer of this year, New York at last obtained a license from the U.S. Federal Power Commission to go ahead with Ontario.

There are periods allotted by the law for complaints and appeals. The anti-seaway forces have not been idle. As early November approached, carrying with it one more deadline (this time for an appeal from the FPC to the courts), few were so sanguine as to expect the opposition would retire and call it a day.

And yet there is a growing optimism here in Ottawa that whatever now happens, the last remaining obstacles may be cleared away in time to allow an actual start of construction of the power works—and the seaway—some time next year.

Give it the Jolts... keep getting the "VOLTS"



from this "Plate-Anchored"
Tractor Battery by

Willard

Cross old crop rows, ruts or drill-ridge stubble—and even if your tractor bumps and shakes and jolts and jars the living stuffing out of you, and acts like a bucking broncho—your new Tractor Battery by Willard can take it. And it can keep on taking rough-and-rumble tractor duty; can continue to deliver you the all-weather starting power it's supposed to!

For this is the Plate-Anchored Willard, the only battery with the four big extras!

● **NEW PLATE ANCHOR**—An acid-proof, molded rubber anchor that holds plates rigidly in place and improves battery life. Exclusively Willard.

● **NEW IMPROVED SEAL** — Leak-proof—eliminates loss of electrolyte and reduces terminal corrosion.

● **NEW RUBBER INSULATOR** — Improves circulation of electrolyte. Firmly supports plates and reduces wear due to vibration. Exclusively Willard.

● **NEW DESIGN RUBBER CONTAINER** — Strong, tough, heat resistant. Built to last in severe tractor service.

Exclusive WILLARD "SAFETY-FILL" Construction
to prevent overfilling

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO

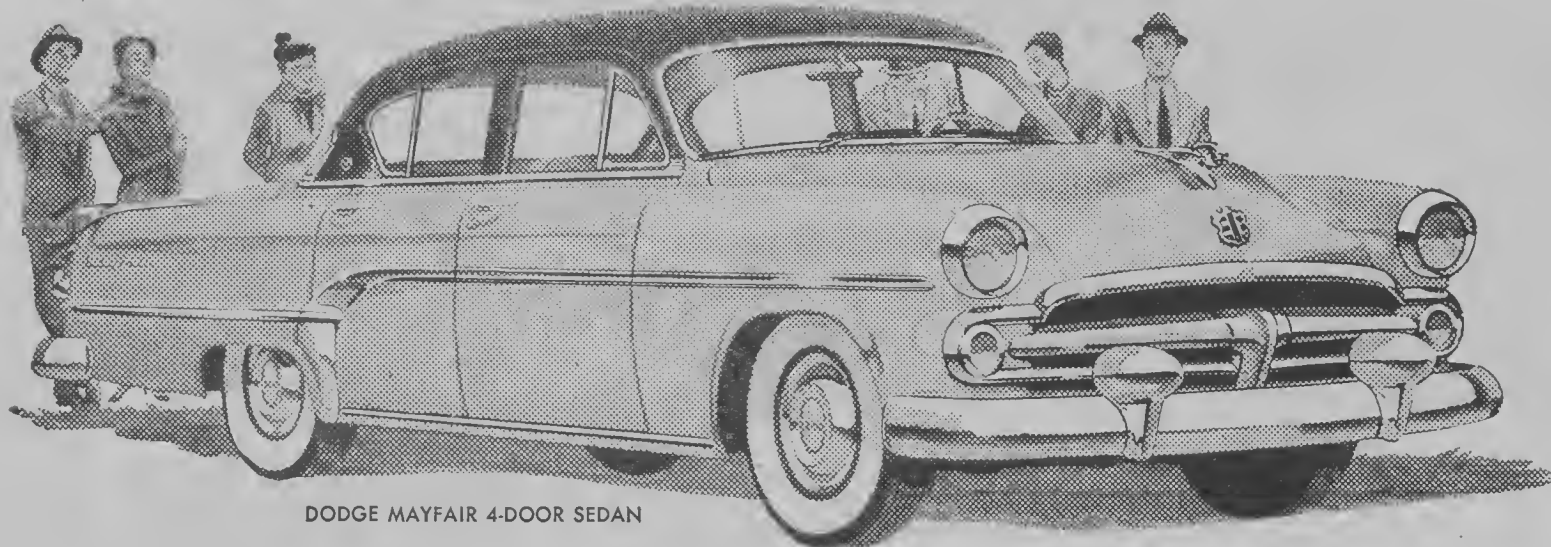


DODGE REGENT

DODGE CRUSADER

there's wonderful driving ahead for you
in the Dependable

DODGE for '54



DODGE MAYFAIR 4-DOOR SEDAN

So much more driving ease
and safety can be yours

DODGE WITH HY-DRIVE

With Dodge Hy-Drive you just shift into high — and go! You can drive all day without shifting . . . manoeuvre through traffic . . . stop for red lights . . . glide off again with a smooth, silent surge of power. You soon forget about gearshift and clutch. There's nothing new to learn — if you wish to back up, or need extra power when driving through sand or mud — just shift in the familiar way.



DODGE WITH POWER STEERING

For the most effortless parking and steering you will find in any car — try Dodge Full Power Steering. From the moment you start your engine, hydraulic power takes over 4/5ths of the steering effort. You can't imagine how easy it is to park — to drive through traffic — to turn corners — to control your car on bumpy, rutted roads. You can turn the wheel with one finger — even when your Dodge is standing still.

New Power — Brilliant Performance — Fine Car Comfort

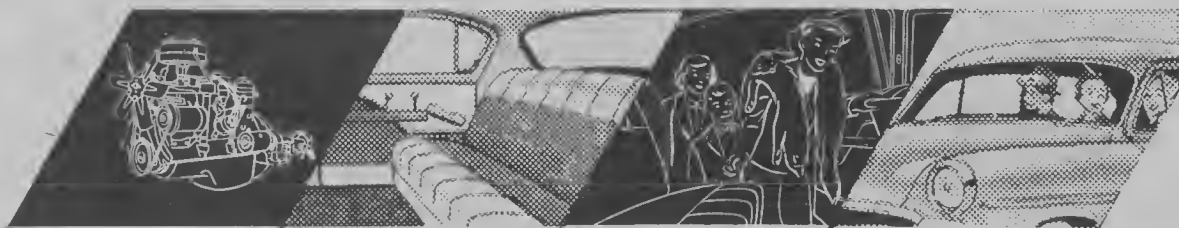
Never before such power, performance and fine car comfort — even for those who have owned a Dodge. One glance at the longer, more lively lines tells you *there's wonderful driving ahead.*

There's a new feel to the new, more powerful Dodge engine, designed to take full advantage of today's finer gasolines. You'll sense the nimble, fast response in your first few seconds behind the wheel.

You ride on an improved system of spring suspension that smooths out rough roads three ways. Try it. You'll be delighted with how much more level—steadier—and softer it is . . . how easily this new Dodge takes curves and corners — sits low and hugs the pavement.

And there's interior luxury to match this new Dodge performance. Comfortable chair-high seats — deep cushions and bolsters — fine fabrics and vinyl in beautiful two-tone shades to harmonize with new trim and body colours.

Never before has Dodge offered so much. Come in today, test-drive the 1954 models and see for yourself. You'll find there's a car in the Dodge family that's right for your family.



New 108 H.P. Engine

has a higher compression ratio to take advantage of today's finer gasolines—is rubber mounted for extra smoothness — has all the dependable long-life Dodge engine features.

New Comfort and Beauty

Interiors are completely redesigned and upholstered in the newest, long wearing fabrics trimmed with vinyl. Interiors of Mayfair models are particularly luxurious.

Easy to Enter and Leave

Wide, high doors make all Dodge models easy to enter and leave. In two-door models the front seat is split 1/3-2/3 to provide entry to the rear compartment without disturbing front seat passengers.

Superb All-Round Vision

Chair-high seating, wide one-piece curved windshield and high, wide side and rear windows combine to provide unsurpassed, safe, all-round vision.

SEE THEM TODAY
AT YOUR
DODGE-DESOTO
DEALER'S

Making Milk the Modern Way

*Frank Burdge and his three sons
have given an uncommon touch to
milk production from their large herd
on Vancouver Island*

by C. V. FAULKNER

JUST off Quadra Street, on the outskirts of Victoria, B.C., the picture-window dairy farm of Frank Burdge and his sons has become a mecca for touring farmers and city dwellers from all over the continent. Through the big plate glass window of the ultra-modern milking parlor, visitors can watch top-grade Holsteins enmeshed in the coils of a combine milker which extracts, weighs, strains, cools, and conveys the milk to waiting cans in one continuous operation. The operator doesn't have to lift a single bucket.

Every passing day brings the Burdge farm its quota of idle spectators, technical dairymen, conducted school classes, or farm youth groups; and pictures of this up-to-date dairy are featured in primary school books. During the C.F.A. convention last January over 80 farmer-delegates visited the place. A dairy operator from the Fiji Islands even made a detailed study of the whole layout, collecting ideas to put into operation on the other side of the equator, aptly described by Agnes Newton Keith as "Land Below the Wind."

But the Burdge farm is more than just a show place. It's a symbol of achievement — the result of 20 years of co-operative effort on the part of an Alberta farm family, who lost their battle with prairie drought during the "hungry thirties" and came west to make a fresh start. The Burdges had little enough to go on in those days, except a belief in themselves and a capacity for hard work. "There wasn't enough spare cash around at times to buy a postage stamp, so my wife could write home," Burdge recalls.

STILL in his early 'teens, Frank came to Canada from England with his parents in 1909. The senior Burdges took up a homestead at Berry Creek, Alberta, some 80 miles north of Bassano. Young Burdge joined the army in World War I and was eventually posted to Siberia. Before going overseas, however, he was sent to Victoria for basic training, and became rather attached to the place. When he left a few months later, his impressions were filed away in the back of his mind for future reference—some day he would like to come back to Vancouver Island to farm.

Soon after his army discharge, Frank met Winnifred McGeachan of Calgary, and they were married in that city in 1921. He and his wife obtained some land, under the Soldier Settlement Act, near the Burdge homestead at Berry Creek, and went in for mixed farming. Theirs was one of the first farms in that area to ship cream.

All but one of the Burdges' seven children were born during those Berry Creek farm days. Of the four girls and three boys, Ruth, Douglas, Jim, Winnie, and the twins, Jack and Jay, are Alberta born. Their youngest girl, Frances, is the only native British Columbian.

Youth has been called the tenth, and most important, of our nation's natural resources. In later years, when their farm business grew, Frank and Winnifred Burdge found what a great asset young willing hands can be.

When drifting topsoil sealed the fate of their Alberta farm in 1933, Frank remembered those



The Burdge milking parlor and milk house, with picture windows and rock garden to set it off.

months spent in Victoria during the war years and his half-formed thoughts of a farm on the Pacific Coast. If they were to make a living they would have to move somewhere: he decided to take a trip west and investigate. Having no extra money to

waste on railway fares, he mailed his good clothes to Vancouver and hopped a freight. As soon as he arrived he headed for his old stamping grounds on the Island.

In Victoria, an auctioneer gave him a piece of friendly advice.

"Decide where you want to live, establish yourself there, and wait for something to turn up in that area," he counseled. "You'll only throw away what money you have if you chase all over the country."

With an eye to raising poultry, Frank selected a three-acre place near Swan Lake, a mile or so from his present farm. Having cast the die, he mailed his suit home again and prepared to hit the rods for the return trip to Alberta to get his family.

THE switch of plans from poultry-raising to dairying, came as the result of an accident. One day a man named Hodges, who operated a small dairy next door, broke his leg in a car accident. Knowing the Burdges were farm people, Mrs. Hodges asked Frank to give her a hand with the business, until her husband was up and around again. He didn't realize when he picked up that milk pail to

help a neighbor, that he was embarking on a steady vocation.

Frank's shift from dairy worker to dairy owner came when the Hodges offered him a chance to buy the business. Unable to handle all the financing himself, he contacted his brother-in-law in Calgary, suggesting that they form a partnership. The latter agreed, and came west right away.

The plan was to develop the Hodges' dairy and milk route to a point where it could be divided in two; then each partner would have a business of his own. To avoid bookkeeping headaches later on, they decided to form two milk routes of equal size, and when each route had attained a daily turnover of 25 gallons, the partnership would be dissolved. The plan worked well. As Frank Burdge puts it: "When we split up in 1937, the operation was practically painless."

The Burdges moved to their present farm, with ten Jerseys, their share of the herd. They found the place rather run down, but the whole family pitched in to whip things into shape. When they weren't tending the herd, they were busy landscaping the grounds, or fixing up buildings. The bigger children helped with the milk route. On school days they rode their truck as far as the school grounds, dropping off to deliver all along the way. For a time the dairy was known as Frank Burdge & Sons, but later became officially Burdge Farms Limited, with Frank and the three boys as partners.

ALWAYS seeking more efficient methods of production, Frank became interested in the "parlor system" of milking, used successfully in England and the United States. The use of "loose housing" stabling methods also claimed his attention, as especially adaptable to farms in this area. In company with a local building contractor, Burdge visited a milking parlor in Washington State to study the plan, so he could modernize their own farm. On his return, their aging (Please turn to page 40)



Frank Burdge loads milk on the delivery truck, which is the first time it is moved by hand.

THE cougars were half-way up the south slope of Hourglass when Jake Terremain's young she-hound, Sinner, sighted them. Deep-chested and black as midnight, she took her nose from the rocks and bayed to Jigger, painstakingly following the scent on the lower rocks. The two loped forward, cutting off whines in their throats.

Coldpaw's education in survival—especially that part pertaining to dogs and their servitude to man—had begun. Because he trailed behind the others, the cougar kitten sprinted for the nearest hemlocks. Frightened and spitting, he streaked up the scratchy bark till he was fifty feet from the ground.

The she-cougar, with the other three young following blindly, leaped in a flowing arc farther down the old logging road. Cougars are born for speed, but their endurance is limited; and the thin she-cougar was winded to exhaustion. With the kittens handicapping her to the point of vexation, she had not dared put her back to a rock or ledge and fight. Her last hope was the tall timber.

As Sinner gained the forest edge, eyes fixed where the older cougar had vanished, the tawny hundred and fifty pounds of cat leaped up a leaning windfall. Obeying her every example, the kittens streaked up the trees nearest them, shrinking against the lower boles.

Here was age-old cougar country—tall, straight glades, dim and fragrant, where the sunlight never penetrated completely to the dry glossy needles that carpeted the endless orange aisles of British Columbia forest. Hate and mother-love were seething emotions in the she-cougar's heart as she stepped out on a limb, leaped ten feet to another tree; then, as the yowls came nearer, flattened herself on the golden bough, motionless as death, waiting for the first hound to come within range.

AT the spot where the cougar had vanished, the younger hound's nose bumped the ground again. Jigger, sensing in her a born strategist, watched her seemingly hesitant actions. Fifty yards inside the forest, they stopped, snuffling where the kits had sunk their claws into the pink bark. Sinner bayed again—exultantly—and waited.

It was maddening to the she-cougar. Tail twitching, she tensed on the bough—but Sinner—by instinct unbelievable in a dog so young—kept out of range of the big tree. The man who sold the pup to Terremain claimed she was from a strain of mountain hound bred by Daniel Boone.

The bounty-hunter came cautiously, breathing hard from the climb. He saw the first flash of yellow twenty feet up the hemlock and stood, stock-still, listening. Nerves taut, he strained for sight of the female—the most dangerous animal in North American wildlife when with her young.

One after another, his eyes picked out the three kits. He decided to take them—the \$20 bounty applied to young as well as to old—and probably the mother was deeper in the forest.

The small gun cracked. The first kit curled around the limb; its stubby tail stiffened and then went

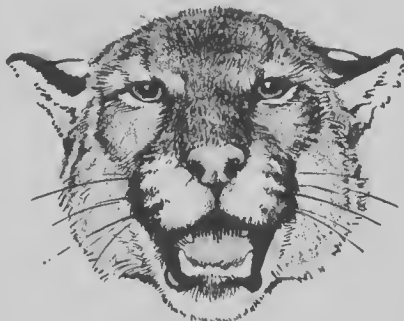


The cougars were half-way up the south slope when Jake's young she-hound, Sinner, spotted them.

COLDPAW'S COUNTRY

Jake well schooled in killing of cougars, could scarcely know that memorable day, that the kitten which escaped his dogs and gun, would become a legendary figure, a phantom of the rimrocks and jackpine aisles, about which remote ranchers would tell wild tales

by JOHN PATRICK GILLESE



limp. Even in death, it clung to the limb, tiny claws hooked in the bark, till the mountain wind, shuffling in the tops of the forest, finally dislodged it, gently, on the forest floor.

The other two were higher. Wounded by the shots, they leaped as if slung from catapults. Hissing spitfires, they arched their backs and hooked at the dogs' heads, drawing blood that young.

It was then the she-cougar rose on the limb; stepped forward. The dogs, momentarily occupied with the kits, scarcely had time to leap back. The pitch in their throats thinned to a terror-warning.

Jake Terremain spun. The shot caught the big cougar through the heart; and she landed on top of him—dead. He was unscratched, but not unshaken. Even the hounds were suddenly still.

Four kits from a young cougar are fairly rare; and not till Jake examined the female's well-chewed nipples—two on each side—did he realize a fourth kit was somewhere at hand.

He waved Sinner to circle, then sat down, still shaky. Years of bounty hunting had taken their toll, and the big cats were vanishing from the B.C. hills. Even so, it seemed to him that, as their numbers

lessened, their instinct for survival increased.

Terremain was a professional cougar hunter—by choice, not necessity. He loved the life and thrilled to it . . . the long climbs up the suffing slopes of Hour-

glass . . . the hounds' skill as they kept the wicked cats at bay and, finally, forced them to tree—for the last fight and the finish Jake had been trained in Jimmy Dewar's Vancouver school—the British Columbia Game Department's answer to irate stockmen and farmers who complained of the depredations of the mountain lions. He had paid a lot of money for his dogs, and he loved them as few men know how to love dogs. Both of them were good. But Sinner—there had never been the like of her before. When she looked into his eyes sometimes, it seemed to Jake that she could read right down inside his heart. And only a pup at that!

She came loping back to him now, agitated by her failure to pick up the scent of the other kitten.

"A little coldpaw, eh?" Jake patted her dirty, acorn-shaped ears. "Never mind, girl—you can't learn everything

in a day. Don't go crying over one little coldpaw." As he began the long descent to the foot of Hourglass, Jake could scarcely have guessed the legend that cougar kitten would become. "Wonder where it got to?" he mused.

COLDPAW had not gone far. Along the fringe of forest the kit had leaped from bough to bough like an overgrown pine squirrel, till the first terror wrought by dogs and men was gone. Till nightfall, he huddled in the hemlocks, waiting, as he had in his babyhood days in the den, for the mother to return. At intervals he meowed in his throat, looking up, moments later, as if hoping that somehow she and the other kits would suddenly, and silently, appear. In time he would get over listening for the heavy footpads, the thick purring in the night, the crackle of his mother's fur—but he would never forget a family of cougars in flight when hounds began to howl.

By nightfall, sharp little pangs coursed through his body. Even that young, the gastric acids were strong and demanding with him. He moved at last in search of food, picking up his pads like a domestic cat reluctant to leave the place it has warmed.

The shadow of the mountain left a blackness on the pines; and out of it, a horned owl angled suddenly. Coldpaw side-leaped in time and surprised himself by turning on (Please turn to page 47)

Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius

Manitoba's Newest Farms

Peat bog is being drained, roads built and hydro and telephone lines brought to Washow Bay, a hundred miles north of Winnipeg

by DON BARON

Frank Barkman, left, stooks barley, the first crop grown on this newly drained peat. Helgi Austmann, right, agricultural representative from Teulon, Man., examines a heavy stand of second-growth alfalfa.



FIVE years ago, the district beginning five miles north of Riverton, Manitoba, was virgin land, and much of it never had been crossed by man. Now, the recent calm of the unsettled district has given way to the vibration of heavy combines lumbering around fields of ripened grain. Bulldozers clear trees and shrubs off new land, and tractors pull bog harrows and breaking plows over the newly opened country, readying it for the first commercial crop.

Since the region was surveyed and the soil tested by the Lands Branch of the Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources, and in 1948 declared suitable for farming, draglines have been working night and day. They are digging main drains to carry the surplus water from the swampy land, to Washow Bay, in Lake Winnipeg. The dredgings are being piled up for use as road-building materials in the new settlement. Hydro lines are bringing electricity almost as soon as the homes are built, and housewives in the new district are finding that the telephone follows close behind.

Labelled the Washow Bay Project by the Lands Branch, it is a small settlement project, if compared with the influx of new farmers when the prairies were first surveyed and settled. By today's standards, it is not so small. It will total 50,000 acres when completed; and already, with half of this land sold, it has meant over 100 separate sales of land.

Hundreds of acres of peat soil, varying from a few inches to several feet in depth, alternate with the mineral soil of an old lake bottom, or with ridges of rocky till to give to the new settler, types of soil which many have never seen before. Old-timers who have farmed on the margins of the district for many years, remember trapping hundreds of muskrat in the swamp bogs that are now drained and growing grain.

ONE of them, Mike Eyolfson, who now has three quarter-sections, recalls that the floating bog on his own land, was once a menace to people and stock alike. Before it was drained in 1939, the swamp was soft enough to let a person sink right out of sight. Now it is part of his grain farm. Though he calls the peat land, "problem acres," he agrees that once it is worked down until the mineral soil below is reached, it will be the best land he owns. Even now, by adding 35 to 40 pounds of fertilizer per acre, he gets paying crops of oats and barley. This is the kind of district settlers have come to during the past four years, to take land and test their farming skills in an unknown but promising country.

Two young newly-wed couples typify the spirit of the Washow Bay settlers. Leonard Dueck and



Left, the new schoolhouse and the happy children are in contrast to the ragged skyline of tamarack and spruce. Leonard and Linda Dueck moved the trim little house shown below, from Morris, Man., soon after they were married.



Delmer Kornelsen planned to marry the pretty Friesen girls, Linda and Betty, at Morris, Manitoba, in a double wedding in June, 1952. Land was scarce and expensive at Morris. It was, they discovered, too high in price for young people trying to get started. They heard of the Washow Bay Project where land cost only \$1,500 to \$3,000 per quarter section, and they bought some of the newly drained land together. Hesitantly, they decided that life in a new country like this would be too much for their young wives. They built trim houses at Morris, and planned to live there, 150 miles from their farm. They would spend what time they could spare in the next few years, preparing the farms for cropping and living, before they moved their families north.

They didn't count on the enthusiasm of their brides, for the weddings were hardly over when the decision was made to move north. The new houses were loaded on trailers, moved over the long road in less than two days, and set down within 100 yards of each other in the new district.

Now freshly painted, surrounded with flowers and low, neatly built stone borders and set behind a hedge of spruce transplanted from their own bush, their homes are district show-places.

"We like gardening and fixing up the homes," Linda explained, "and when our friends at Morris began to worry about us moving here, we resolved to show them that this is our permanent home. We dug out a basement, planted flowers and have been here over a year now. We love it."

George and Pete Loewen came from Morris, too. They were dissatisfied with working for someone else. With five quarters of land now, and 400 acres cleared, a new house built

this summer and a new car, they have no regrets about moving north in the spring of 1950. The lake-bottom clay and the peat both have yielded well, with oats last year on peat going over 100 bushels to the acre. Even with this year's heavy rains, they yielded about 50 bushels of oats and 35 bushels of barley.

Like the Duecks, the Kornelsens and the Loewens, many of the new families are Mennonites bringing their traditions of thrift and hard work and determination to this new country. Some, like J. L. Kraeker, with a full section of new land in this new district, still own their former farm, and are depending on it to carry them along until their new land is broken and producing crops. But already his big house is built, poultry and a few cattle have been brought north, and a bumper yield of alfalfa has given him 18 stacks of hay, much more than his stock will eat.

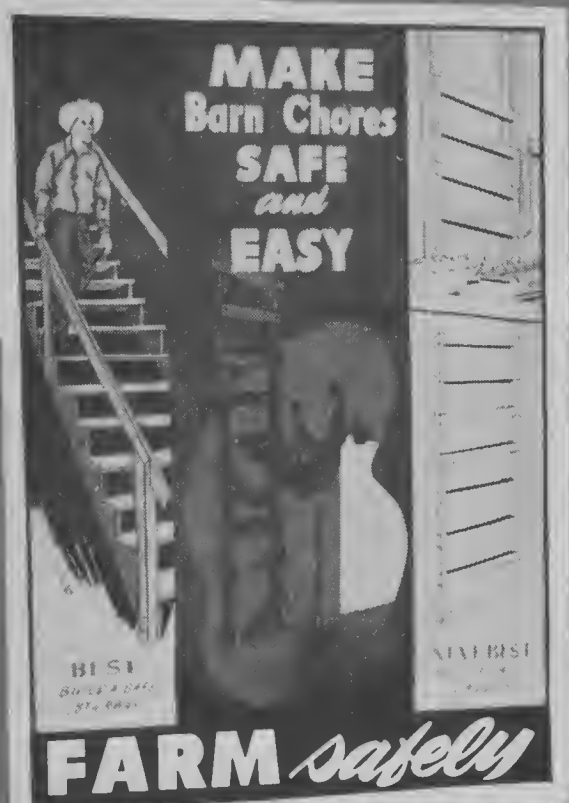
"A bigger herd before many years," he said with a smile, "will make good use of that, though."

ACROSS the road from Kraeker's, a road which boasted not a single dwelling three years ago, is another farmstead, while farther east is the new school, crowded with eager pupils. Past it a few hundred yards, but still in the low land which has been cleared of slender spruce and tamarack is another farmstead. Then, along the road and over the ridge of rocky outcroppings is the large home of J. D. Friesen, which was built this past summer. To it, Mr. and Mrs. Friesen brought their family of ten children, to find more land than the 220 acres they worked at Morris, and maybe more important, to help bring permanence to this farming community being formed by many of their friends.

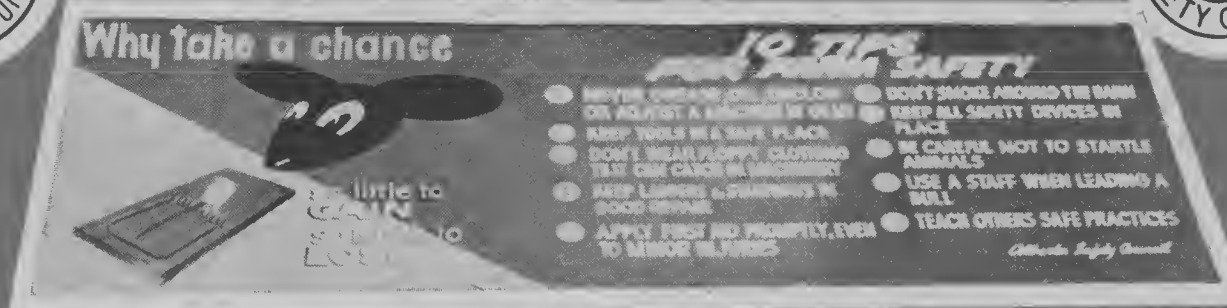
North of this farm is the big stucco house of Peter Barkman, who brought his wife and family of four boys and six girls from their home at Steinbach. It was two years ago that son Frank, in his early twenties and impatient with their small farm and the crowded district, said to his father:

"On our 120 acres, there is no room to expand. There isn't room for all of us." Now, Frank says, "I have never worked so hard in my life. There is much to do, but there is a future here."

Alix Kacan, one of a group of war veterans who settled in the district, (Please turn to page 46)



ALBERTA ORGANIZED FOR FARM SAFETY



THE farmers of western Canada are engaged in the most dangerous occupation in North America. The death rate arising out of farm accidents on the continent is 55 per 100,000, as compared with around 35 per 100,000 in general industry. What is of even greater importance to readers of *The Country Guide*, however, is that 60 per cent of all the farm accidents which occur in Canada take place in the three prairie provinces—yes, in communities and on farms just like your own.

These facts make agriculture more dangerous than mining and railroading, which are generally considered to be the most dangerous occupations. Why, then, are they less hazardous than farming? For two reasons: first, industry has organized for accident prevention by means of plant safety committees, safety supervisors and job-safety training programs for employees; and second, because farming, being regarded as a way of life and the farmer himself an individualist, few farms have anything in the nature of a safety program, and the farmer is his own safety committee and safety inspector.

That the prairie provinces are the most dangerous farming area in Canada is proved by statistics obtained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1946-47, at the request of the Canada Department of Agriculture. A sampling survey of accidents across Canada in that year showed a loss of 1,000,000 man-days from farm accidents, over a period of twelve months. Moreover, farm operators, who normally do most of the farm work, lost 600,000 man-days of working time in this period; also, 37,000 persons suffered from farm accidents, of whom 400 were permanently incapacitated, and 2,100 partially disabled for life.

While Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with only a third of the Canadian farm population, had more than 60 per cent of the reported accidents, the safest province for farmers was Quebec, probably due to a much lesser degree of mechanization.

The Director, Rural Safety Division, of the Alberta Safety Council, tells why

by C. GRAHAM ANDERSON

Farm fires during this period caused a loss of more than \$10,000,000, of which only 37 per cent was covered by insurance. Almost half of all farm fires occur in the four-month period from May to August; and strangely enough, 38 per cent of all farm fires occur in the farm home.

These figures provided the first accurate picture available to Canadians, of the farm hazard situation. In Alberta, during the 1946 harvest season, 16 fatal tractor accidents occurred in 21 days, and were a factor in the founding of the Alberta Safety Council, which was incorporated that fall. Alberta is still the only province in Canada with an organized and aggressive farm safety program.

A full-scale farm safety program did not get under way until the spring of 1952. At that time the Alberta Safety Council requested the full-time services of the writer to head up a separate rural safety division. This request was granted by the Hon. D. A. Ure, Minister of Agriculture. With the appointment of a Director of Rural Safety, there appeared also the first full-time farm safety specialist in Canada. The loan arrangement with the Department of Agriculture terminated after one year on May 15, 1953, since when the Rural Safety Division has been entirely supported by the Council.

BECAUSE of the number of tractor fatalities which have been occurring in Alberta from operations of wheeled-type tractors, attention was first concentrated on safety education in this area. From an 18-month record of tractor fatalities compiled by the Safety Council from press reports, there developed a total of 76 accidents, of which 46 were fatal. In 49 of these accidents, overturning

was responsible, either in the field or on the highway.

Such accidents are due to misunderstanding, by tractor operators, of what this type of tractor can do. Many operators believe they can do with the wheeled tractor, anything that they can do with a car or truck. There are three principal reasons why this attitude toward the tractor is dangerous. The first is that these tractors have no spring suspension, and every road shock is transmitted directly to the operator. The second is that the center of gravity may shift under a load, which results in an unbalanced condition under certain circumstances. The third is that excessive speed alone, or in combination with the other two factors, is responsible for many serious accidents. Particular care is needed to avoid excessive speed near road shoulders, ditch banks, on hilly or rough ground, when stuck in the mud, or when attempts are made to pull excessive loads.

On the highway, all road safety rules should be observed. In addition, however, we recommend that an upright bamboo pole should be fixed to the tractor, with a piece of red or yellow bunting at the top, to provide greater visibility to motorists, even over a small knoll or hill on the road. To a motorist travelling 60 miles per hour, a tractor travelling ten miles per hour seems to be stationary. For his own protection, therefore, the tractor operator should attempt to make his tractor visible for the greatest possible distance. Over 50 per cent of the accidents involving tractors and other vehicles on the highway have proved fatal to the tractor operator.

The harvest season is the danger month of the year for seasonal farm machinery accidents. Manufacturers nearly always place what we call "signs of life" at danger points on power machinery. One of these, for example, is "Be careful—keep hands, feet and clothing away from power driven parts." These signs of life are (Please turn to page 42)

Taking the LABOR Out of LIVESTOCK



Top right: Millar Craig examines hay from a stack on the flat where his father squatted over 50 years ago. Above: Part of the herd of registered Herefords.



Careful planning has reduced the work of caring for the 200-head herd belonging to the Craigs of North Battleford

by RALPH HEDLIN

ALMOST any way you look at it, the Craigs are old timers. Millar Craig and his boys have spent many years on the big farm-ranch north of North Battleford, and they are not the first Craigs to operate the place. Millar Craig's father squatted on the hay flat northeast of the present buildings, some 53 years ago. He later homesteaded, and laid the firm base of a good farm.

The senior Craig had accomplishments to his credit in the early west, even before he squatted on the new land. He came to Fort Qu'Appelle from his old home in Ontario and made himself a small stake, hauling supplies at the time of the Riel Rebellion in 1885. When peace was restored the job petered out, and, for the next few years, he earned \$40 a month hauling mail from Swift Current to Battleford.

He saw a lot of open country in those early years, but it was the Battleford country which so attracted him that he quit hauling mail and started to ranch. He began operations south of Battleford. By 1900 he felt that too many people were encroaching on his range, and he rounded up his 250 head of cattle and 60-odd horses and moved to the flat where his descendants still cut hay, some 20 miles north and east of North Battleford. The nearest neighbor in those days was Dan Finlayson who lived seven miles away, at the west end of Sweet Grass Lake.

The senior Craig married about the time of the move to the more northern locale. Millar, the only child of the marriage, was born at the farm he now owns. In 1926 the Craigs moved into North Battleford. Millar took over the place.

THE Craigs' place could be called either a ranch, or a farm, with almost equal accuracy. It consists of 16 quarters of deeded land and three quarters of lease. In an average year all the products of the farm are sold through the cattle, with the exception of the wheat from about 300 acres. Of the 3,000 acres that make up the farm, only 1,200 are broken; and close to half of this is seeded back to grass. The farm income rests very largely on sales from the 200-head purebred Hereford herd.

Even the crop rotation depends on the livestock. A large part of the land is regularly taken through a seven-year rotation, starting with two crops of wheat, followed by a crop of oats, nursing clover

and crested wheatgrass. The field is left in hay and grass for three years, and is broken before seeding, in the fourth year. Two hundred acres to the north are not fitted into this pattern, and here, the rotation is a simple and rather unsatisfactory wheat-summerfallow sequence.

A hundred and fifty acres of low-lying hay land is treated differently again. This area is the flat where Millar Craig's father squatted 53 years ago. For many years it produced wild hay, but, in a successful effort to increase hay production, 150 of the 180 acres in the flat were broken and seeded down. The procedure is to break and seed to oats, nursing brome and alfalfa, and then leave it down for hay as long as it is producing well. In recent years, clover has been added to the mixture. In a field where brome is well established, no brome seed is planted, because enough volunteers to provide all that is needed. These hayfields stay down about four years on the average. The hay yield and quality fall off, as the tendency is for the brome to thicken up and finally choke out the alfalfa, after which the brome itself becomes sod-bound. When this happens the field is worked down and seeded again.



A view of the Craig yard in its setting of rolling hills.

An informal and unplanned irrigation is possible over most of the 180-acre hay meadow. Wing Creek flows nearby and, almost every spring, leaps its banks and floods the flat. This spring the hayfields received a ten-day soaking before the water drained away into Sweet Grass Lake.

AS might be expected, haying is a big operation. This year the Craigs put up hay on about 270 acres of cultivated land, on 40 acres of which they took off a second cutting; they also put up about 40

acres of slough hay, and about 30 acres of green-feed. The latter was oats nursing clover, and at the time it was cut, the clover was almost as high as the oats, giving a prospect of very nice feed.

The task of putting up this much feed is a considerable one; and there is also the prospect of moving it to the stock in the winter. The Craigs plan the summer operation to simplify the winter one. It is easy, in the rush of summer work, to pile up extra and unnecessary work for wintertime. It is all a matter of the way the stacks are built.

The Craigs work with the Armstead brothers in haying. A large crew of men move into the fields—Mrs. Craig still cooks for about a dozen men in haying time. One man runs a seven-foot power mower. Three men ride dump rakes, one man works a hydraulic stacker and two men tramp the stacks, while others do jobs around the hayfield and farm. The stacks are built right in the field, as near to where the hay is cut as possible. Each stack consists of eight to ten tons of hay. In a fairly good day, the crew of men have no trouble putting up four stacks.

The stacks are built on a 20 by 14-foot base and are 18 feet high. They must not vary too much from this foundation size, as those are the approximate dimensions of the rack that is used when they are hauled to the feedlot in the winter.

The winter hauling technique adopted is reported to be fairly widely used by cattlemen around North Battleford. Certainly the Craigs do not suggest that it is original with them, but it is economical of labor.

They built a flat rack, 10 feet wide and 20 feet long, out of poplar poles. The two sleighs of a bob sleigh are joined with crossed chains, in the method used to haul timber in the bush. Sleighs so connected will track, even when you turn with them. The regular bolsters are taken off and ten-foot bolsters are put onto the bunks. Both bolsters are connected to the bunks with a king pin, in the manner ordinarily reserved for the front, and the rack is built right onto the bolsters. The two halves of the sleigh are held much farther apart than would be the case with an ordinary reach.

In the winter, when the hay is to be hauled, the rack is drawn alongside the stack, and close against it. A 60-foot cable is fastened to the front of the rack and walked around (Please turn to page 45)

[Guide Photos



these MINER overshoes!

SNUGGIE

Rubber overshoe with bellows tongue and easy-to-operate slide fastener closing. Colourful elastic web top keeps out snow and slush, and adjustable top strap ensures snug, easy fit over snow suits and chubby legs. Warm rayon fleece lining and cream felt insole.

Also available with wool fleece lining.



WARMFOOT

Heavy-duty wear is built into this protective overshoe for boys... just right for fun out of doors in any weather. Warmfoot, lined with cosy rayon fleece, has extra-wide bellows tongue, drainage vent at bottom of pocket and three-buckle fastening. Also available with wool fleece lining.



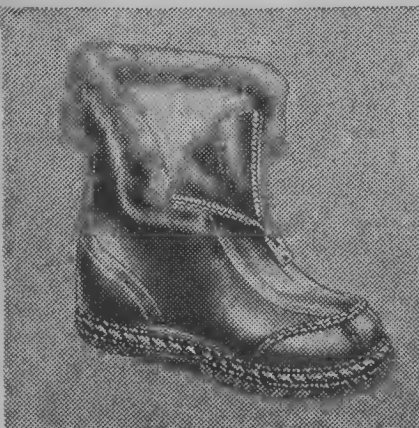
NATTY

A low-cut dressy overshoe — pretty with luxurious fur trim — practical with warm rayon fleece lining and two-eyelet laced fastening. In all-white, all-brown, or red with white fur trim.



ARENA

This smart, brown, campus-type overshoe has a full bellows-type tongue, rayon fleece lining and felt insole. The snug-fitting Arena gives real all-weather protection. Also available with wool fleece lining.



The MINER RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED



B.C. Letter

The farmer is squeezed—potato problem—canned vegetables — grain movement — beef uncertainty

by CHAS. L. SHAW

BRITISH COLUMBIA isn't very happy with its agreement with Ottawa over the distribution of tax money. When the federal treasury monopolized all income and some other taxes, British Columbia, along with the other provinces, agreed to accept an annual allocation in return. When Hon. John Hart, an astute financial bargainer, made the first deal in behalf of British Columbia while he was premier and provincial treasurer, it seemed as though the province had almost got the better of it.

But when the postwar expansion set in and population started to grow, it soon became obvious that the agreement with Ottawa was no longer equitable. Since then there have been minor revisions: but the provincial government, now in the hands of the Social Crediters, is still dissatisfied and it is expected that before long Premier W. A. C. Bennett, accompanied by his treasurer, Einar Gunderson, will journey to the federal capital and ask for a new economic set-up more in tune with the times.

The Socreds have given some indication, however, that they are genuinely sorry for the farmers and the economic impasse in which many of them have become involved. Agricultural Minister Kenneth Kiernan, for instance, sees the British Columbia farmer "caught in a squeeze play of a most disconcerting nature"—with costs rising faster than production income.

Gross return to the farmer from 1949 to 1953, according to the minister, was up 11 per cent, but against this were increases in cost of building materials and equipment amounting to 17 per cent. Taxes and interest rates were up 13 per cent; building materials 35 per cent, hardware 24 per cent, and wages somewhere between 17 and 27 per cent. No wonder the farmers were complaining.

Mr. Kiernan expressed considerable concern over the present tariff situation, which makes it possible for American potatoes to enter Canada in huge quantities just after the first and second potato crops were harvested in British Columbia. This import forced British Columbia growers to reduce their prices to 35 cents a sack below cost of production, or lose everything. The tariff deal is unfair, Mr. Kiernan maintains, because while American growers are required to sell potatoes at \$7.50 a ton for six weeks, Canadian producers are forced to ask that price for the whole year in the United States. So long as this "one-horse-for-one-rabbit" tariff agreement continues, British Columbia and other Canadian producers are going to be hit hard, says the minister.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S fruit and vegetable packers have a tariff problem, too, and they have been urging action at Ottawa to remedy matters. They point to rising inventories in canned peaches, fruit cocktail, green and waxed beans, tomatoes and tomato juice and other products in the

hands of canners and wholesalers in Canada, and the heavy imports of similar goods from California, which apparently also, had a substantial surplus and has been able to ship large quantities into Canada below British Columbia's normal costs of production, which in some instances are believed to be below cost of production in California, too. In other words, the canners claim that they have been caught in the same type of "squeeze" that has harassed so many other branches of the agricultural industry. And in addition to all this, the canners argue that railway freight rates are to their disadvantage.

Just what British Columbia can do about such matters is hard to say. Certainly it can do nothing about the tariff, except to make representations to Ottawa; and its field of effective operation respecting freight rates is also restricted. Where it has authority, the government has acted. It has brought decontrol of milk above producer levels, and while this policy has not been received with overwhelming enthusiasm except in certain quarters, the government hopes it will work to the advantage of the dairy industry as a whole, while at the same time increasing consumption of milk and milk products. It has agreed to give a second look at the situation, if conditions warrant it. It believes that under the new set-up, the merchandising of dairy products will be far more aggressive than in the past.

Meanwhile the Social Credit organization in Vancouver is asking the government to appoint a commission to make a thorough investigation of all phases of production and distribution of vegetables. Decontrol of vegetable prices in the lower mainland has been asked on the ground that it would result in more competition and lower prices for consumers.

GRAIN is moving through Vancouver in large volume and in orderly fashion, as a result of the big crop and carryover on the prairies. So far there has been no tie-up of shipping, such as there was last spring, to everyone's consternation. At this writing the seven elevators in the port of Vancouver, capable of holding close to 16,000,000 bushels, are well filled, but not congested. Each month from nine to 11 million bushels are loaded out on deep sea ships. A record 120,000,000 bushels passed through the port during the last crop year, and it wouldn't surprise many people if the current crop year would see this mark surpassed.

Beef producers in this province have been somewhat anxious over federal meat buying policies, and they wonder whether the 8,000,000 pounds of frozen beef now in storage in Vancouver hasn't its explosive features. If the beef were to be dumped on the British Columbia market, the cattlemen would certainly have cause for worry, but federal officials have given assurance that this will not happen. Packers are being paid 35 cents per hundred pounds per month for keeping the beef in storage. V

Super-Traction for Snow...Ice



**SILENT ON
PAVEMENT!**

Firestone Town & Country

THE NEW ALL-SEASON, QUIET,
EXTRA TRACTION TIRE

This new Firestone Town & Country is the *first* and *only* tire with a tread that gives you super traction and extra safety on *any* type of road and in *any* kind of weather . . . and at the same time gives you quiet operation, smooth riding and long mileage on pavement.

Now for the first time you get a deep, gear-gripping tread with extra-rugged shoulder elements that pull you through the deep snow and mud of lanes and sideroads. The flatter wider tread has greater contact with the road and with scientifically designed traction elements grip on ice, sleet or hard-packed snow. The *continuous* tread design assures riding comfort, long wear and prevents whine, rumble or vibration on pavement. Firestone Town & Country Tires give you everything you ever wanted in a winter tire. Have your nearest Firestone Dealer put them on your rear wheels now.



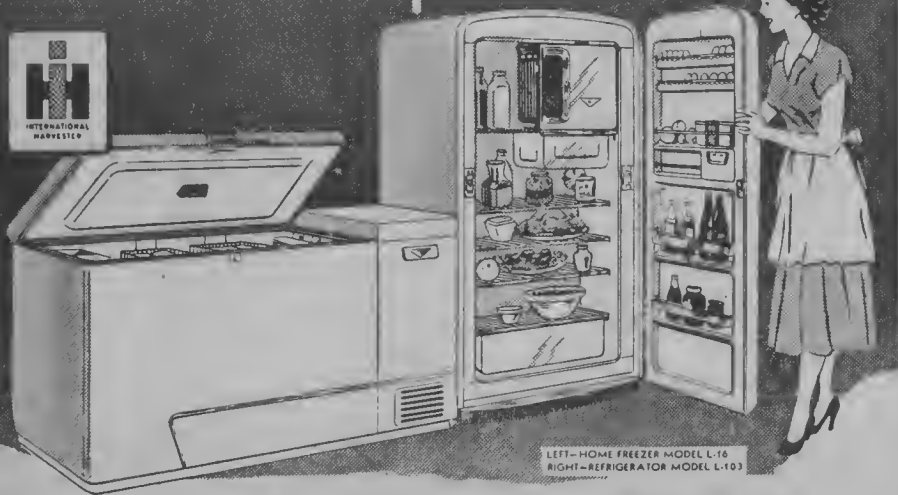
LOOK, NO ACID!

SENSATIONAL NEW
Firestone
DRI-CHARGED BATTERY

Another Firestone first! The first truly fresh battery ever offered! That's because acid is not added until you buy it. Firestone Batteries are pre-charged dry. Power-producing acid is added only when the battery is installed. You pay for a new battery...why not get it? Big-Trade-In allowance for your old battery.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER Home Freezer | Refrigerator



LEFT—HOME FREEZER MODEL L-16
RIGHT—REFRIGERATOR MODEL L-103

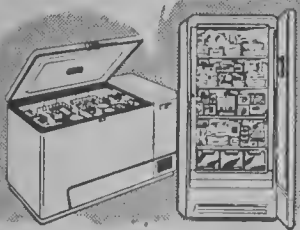
They both belong in today's farm home!



Home economists agree that there are *two* basic refrigeration jobs to be done if you are to make the most of food, time and money.

First of all, there is the *refrigerator's* vital job of keeping perishable table foods from day to day — from meal to meal. Then there is the *home freezer's* important role in keeping larger quantities of perishable foods for long periods, so that you can enjoy year-round variety and tastier, more nourishing foods... as well as make big savings in time, work and money by quantity buying when prices are lowest.

You'll enjoy better living with *both* of these International Harvester products in your home.



6 GREAT HOME FREEZERS

Chest-type Home Freezers are available in 7, 11.1, 16, and 20 cu. ft. sizes, also outstanding vertical models in 8.7 and 14.1 cu. ft. sizes.



10 OUTSTANDING REFRIGERATORS

IH refrigerators have distinctive new styling, Spring-Fresh Green interiors, push-button automatic defrosting, shelves in the doors, full width freezer chests and "seven climate" refrigeration. Two models offer the sensational "Decorator" feature.

Available for 60 cycle areas only

International Harvester

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

NEWS OF AGRICULTURE



James Eccles, dairy farmer of Brampton, Ontario, rides to victory in the first world plowing competition at Cobourg, Ont. [Imperial Oil photo]

Ontario Has First World Champion Plowman

Ontario host to first world plowing event at Cobourg, which drew miles of exhibits and record attendance

by J. ALBERT HAND

THE fortieth annual International Plowing Match and Farm Machinery Demonstration took on a new stature this year, when it drew champion plowmen from the United States and from nine overseas countries, to compete for the first world plowing championship. From October 6 to 9, events ranging from horse-drawn single-furrow plows to tractor-drawn plows of two furrows or more, drew an estimated 100,000 people from all parts of the province, as well as from beyond its borders.

The big attraction this year was, of course, the first world plowing contest, held on the 8th (stubble) and 9th (sod). Ten judges, working in three groups, judged the big event, and when the final scores were tallied, it was found that James Eccles, Brampton, Ontario, had top score (154.6), with Odd Braut, Norway, second (151.4), and Robert Timbers, Stouffville, Ontario, third

(150.6). Next in order came Sweden, Great Britain, Norway and Holland. Other countries represented were Ireland, Denmark, Finland, West Germany and the United States.

Eccles and Timbers had fought it out for the Ontario, and then for Canadian supremacy on the opening days, with Timbers the winner of both events by narrow margins. The basis on which the World Contest awards are made (by one judge from each country) is: 20 points for the crown; 11 for burying of stubble, or grass; 15 for firmness of packing; 15 for seed-bed; 15 for appearance (straightness and uniformity); and 20 for finish. This scoring differs slightly from that adopted in Canada and in other countries.

In each of the two classes the contestant had three hours in which to plow the specified half-acre, without any assistance after the starting stakes



J. A. Carroll, president, World Championship Plowing Organization (center, smiling), with a representative group from the nine European countries competing, are entertained at luncheon on the Ottawa farm of Dr. H. H. Hannam, C.F.A. president. C. G. Groff, C.F.A. secretary (crossed hands), is pleased. [Can. Dep't Agr. photo]

NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

had been set. The prize was the Esso Golden Plough, a replica of the type used in England in the eighteenth century. This and other trophies were donated by Imperial Oil Company.

ONLY a few entrants undertook to represent western Canada in the four-day program of events. In a tractor class for contestants from outside the province of Ontario, Cyril Heynes, Emerson, Manitoba, was first; and John Beam, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, second. In the Canadian Championship event, Heynes was third (after Timbers and Eccles), and Beam fifth, with S. Willis, representing Prince Edward Island, fourth. In an open tractor class (three or more furrows, with plows set not less than 12 inches), Graeme Stewart and D. M. Mueller, both from Illinois, took the two top awards.

Great interest was taken in the inter-county and in inter-school contests. This year, as last, the special challenge class for mayors of towns and cities provided a special attraction. Toronto's mayor, Allan Lamport, successfully defended his win of a year ago, with Mrs. Bernadette Smith of Woodstock, a close second. Others



Imperial Oil photo

Robert N. Timbers, Stouffville, Ont., who won Ontario and Canadian championships, placed third in world match.

who took up the challenge were Mayors Burnet of Cobourg, Kimmerly of Napanee, Locke of Campbellford, Lamb of Lindsay, Reaume of Windsor, McFarland of Leamington, Moran of Renfrew and Dr. McMaster of Seaforth.

In a tractor class open to boys who would not have reached their 21st birthday by November 1, there were 46 entries, while entries in many of the 44 events ran to 20 or more. There was a special class for contour plowing, the objective of which was to support and encourage the conservation of moisture and the prevention of erosion. Farm welding competitions also were featured.

It is not always easy to get sufficient land in a restricted area, on which to stage an event of such magnitude. In this case the locale was close to the town of Cobourg, some 70 miles east of Toronto. About 30 acres of the 1,000 under arrangement for the contest became a "tented city," in which three streets were lined on each side by tents, to accommodate 200 exhibitors. At one end was the barn-like headquarters building, or "city hall," which housed the people on which the conduct of the event depended. So that visitors might see at least part of the

For Every Farm

"Carter"

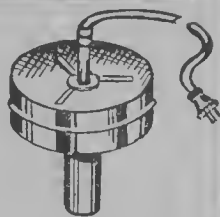
STOCK-TANK DE-ICERS

and portable water heaters

FARMERS

Assure yourself of an ice-free stock tank this winter with a "Carter" Stock-Tank De-Icer. Available in models and sizes to suit your needs.

FLOAT TYPE



Not only an excellent trough De-Icer, this efficient float model also gives you an ideal hot water Heater for washing machines, baths and many other water-heating needs. The "Carter" Float Heater is safe, too, with an automatic safety switch to avoid boiling dry. C.S.A. approved.

PERMANENT TYPE



For those who want a permanent Stock Tank De-Icer — the heating unit is well below water surface and has an external manual cut-off switch. All models are C.S.A. approved for safe use.

Your dealer can obtain "Carter" Water Heaters from his wholesaler

"Carter"

MANUFACTURED BY

JAMES B. CARTER LTD.
WINNIPEG, CANADA

FAST RELIEF FOR

HEAD COLDS

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

THE START OF IT ALL!



What do
we mean
"Shell out"?

In the South Sea Islands and Africa, necklaces of shell, bracelets of shell, all served as money. From this shell money comes our phrase "shell out"—meaning "to pay." That was **the start of it all.**

When pay day comes around, don't "shell out" all your money. Put part of it in a Savings Account with The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Follow the lead of the many other shrewd Canadians from coast to coast who do just that! Whatever your plans for the future may be, a Savings Account with The Canadian Bank of Commerce can be **the start of it all!**



The Canadian Bank of Commerce

NEW Reduced PRICES

ON

BOOKER

 SELF FEED SOFT COAL
HEATERS and FURNACES

Effective Now!

It's true! Mass production and increased demand have brought down the price of the BOOKER! Buy a BOOKER now... enjoy gravity stoker action... fingertip control... 50% savings on fuel! BOOKER burns the cheapest, small-sized soft western coals! No dirt, no dust, semi-automatic. Yes, you get all this — AND AT A SPECIAL NEW LOW PRICE! Thousands of satisfied users.

BOOKER DELUXE CABINET MODELS

A furniture styled beauty, enclosed in a handsome heavy prime steel baked walnut enamel cabinet. Resists scuffs, scratches. Heat resistant. Cabinet has extensive louvers to throw heat downwards. Keeps floors warm. No. 1 Cabinet Model (Heater and Cabinet), 5,500 cu. ft. capacity; No. 2 (Heater and Cabinet), 14,000 cu. ft. capacity.

Cabinets May Be Purchased Separately

There's a special BOOKER Heater or Furnace for every size of home — 13 different models. See your local BOOKER dealer or write direct for Free Illustrated Folders.

NEW LOW PRICE

MODEL 1 FOB WPG
MODEL 2 FOB WPG

109⁷⁰ 159⁹⁰

1 TON OF COAL FREE
(NUT OR 2 X 1 SIZE)

(for a limited time only) when you buy any BOOKER SELF-FEED HEATING UNIT! Ask your BOOKER dealer or COAL dealer for complete details!

G-3

CANADIAN DISTRIBUTORS

INTERNATIONAL HEATING and SUPPLY LTD.
KING AND JARVIS WINNIPEG, MAN

For prices in British Columbia write to:
R. J. ELLIOTT, 2403 West 34th St., Vancouver, B.C.



GET YOUR COPY OF THE FARM BOOK

A GUIDE TO BETTER FARMING WITH BETTER BUILDINGS



EVERY PAGE PACKED WITH VALUABLE INFORMATION

- Building improvements that save labor.
- Money-saving construction features.
- Location of buildings to minimize walking distance.
- How livestock can pay rent—and how much.
- Factors determining a farm building program. Handy construction tables.

"The Farm Book" is written from your point of view... contains the most up to date information available on the relationship of farm buildings to farm profits.

Data is specific, clear—shows you how you can save time, work and money by making better use of present buildings, and how you can plan and locate future buildings for greater efficiency.

Not a plan book, but a practical, factual study of the housing and feeding of farm animals and the storage of feeds, crops and implements. More than 100 illustrations, over 80 valuable tables.

Get your copy of "The Farm Book" today—yours for only \$1.00 at your retail lumber dealer's—or send the coupon below for immediate delivery.

B.C. COAST WOODS
810 West Hastings
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Please send me postpaid a copy of the new FARM BOOK, for which I enclose \$1.00.

Name.....

Address.....

Prov.....

NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

several contests under way at the same time, a number of tractors, to which were attached platform trucks equipped with tiered seating, provided transportation, by making regular runs back and forth past one corner of the tented city and from there to all parts of the area.

ASKED for a frank opinion of the big event, Alfred Hall, founder-secretary of the British Ploughing Association, and one of the prime movers in organizing the World Championship Ploughing Organization, and now its capable secretary, paid high tribute to the Ontario Plowmen's Association for the very satisfactory ar-



James Eccles in working form, with hands and eyes fully occupied.

rangements made for holding the first world contest. As organizer he was detailed to accompany the whole overseas party. "The hospitality that has been extended to us since we arrived," he said, "beggars description. You Canadians have opened your hands and your hearts to every one of us. I can speak for all of them from each overseas country, when I say that we appreciate it. As a result we will carry with us fond memories."

Contestants from south of the line, too, were lavish with complimentary remarks. "We have big plowing matches in some of the states," one said, "but this is at least three times as big as the best I have seen." Floyd Lashley, secretary-manager, after the last contestant had completed his plot, was highly pleased with everything. "I can safely say that this has been one of the best matches ever," he commented. "We had suitable land for all types of plowing; the weather was almost ideal after the opening day; contestants and exhibitors seem to have been well satisfied; and the crowds that came day after day were encouraging. We must have had at least 40,000 on Thursday, and in the neighborhood of 100,000 in the four days."

One interesting development from the four-day meet is a definite attempt to form a Canadian plowmen's association. British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island all were participants this year. The executive of the Ontario association made it clear that they did not want to monopolize the honor of selecting the two contestants for future world championship events. It was urged that each province feel that it has a say in making the selection. ✓

USE
GILLETT'S
100% PURE
LYE



Two Useful Lye Mixes for Poultry

There are literally dozens of cleaning and sanitizing uses for lye and water solutions on any poultry farm. Here are two of the more unusual ones which you will find most effective.

WHITEWASH DISINFECTANT

The U.S. Department of Agriculture recommends this lye-lime white-wash:

Dissolve 1 lb. of lye in 5½ gallons of water. To this solution add 2½ lbs. water slaked (not air-slaked) lime. Apply as ordinary white-wash.

This whitewash both improves appearance of farm buildings and also acts as a long-lasting disinfectant — the action of the lime actually prolonging the disinfectant properties of the lye.

DISINFECTANT AGAINST MITES

The following mite disinfectant is highly effective and also inexpensive to prepare:

Dissolve 1½ lbs. of lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. Allow to cool. Put 3 quarts of raw linseed oil into 5-gallon stone crock. Pour in the lye solution very slowly. Keep stirring until a smooth, liquid soap is produced. Then gradually add 2 gallons crude carbolic acid or commercial creosol. Stir until resulting fluid is clear dark brown. Use 2-3 tablespoons of the mixture to a gallon of water as a spray.

GLF-33

USE
GILLETT'S
100% PURE
LYE



Clip Cows Regularly With

Sunbeam
STEWART
CLIPMASTER

NEW,
More Powerful
Motor...
25%
greater
speed



CLIPS

Cows, Horses
Mules, Dogs,
faster, better

Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Overall clipping helps control lice infestation. For best results use Clipmaster. Preferred for its size, ease of handling, lasting durability.

Handy Grooming Brush attachment for Clipmaster does a more thorough job of cleaning dairy cattle. Sold through dealers.

Sunbeam CORPORATION
(Canada) Ltd.

Factory • 321 Weston Rd., Toronto

Grooming Head Fits



Your Clipmaster

NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Costs
Are High

SINCE the middle of 1938 the price index numbers of commodities and services used by farmers indicate an almost continuous rise. There were some small decreases during the later war years and since, the latest of these having occurred in 1952. But over the 15-year period, the increases have been so much greater than the temporary drops, that the index figure as of August this year stood at 227.2 as compared with 100 for the 1935-39 period. Although the index for farm wages has not changed much during the past year, it stood at 516.6 in August, or more than five times as high as the level during 1935-39.

The composite index figure for August, inclusive of living costs, was slightly higher in western Canada than in the east, but it was slightly lower if living costs were excluded. Western index numbers, however, were higher for all commodity groups, except gasoline, oil and grease and fertilizers. In other words, the level of prices paid in western Canada for equipment and materials, taxes and interest rates, farm wages, farm family living costs, farm machinery, building materials, feed and seed is higher than in eastern Canada. V

Uncle Sam Has
A Farm Problem

THE Eisenhower government is in trouble and U.S. farmers seem to be causing it. They have been very critical of the uncertainties surrounding Secretary Benson's plans for revising the agricultural support program of the U.S. Government. Farm prices have been dropping in the United States, as in Canada.

Benson said recently: "We have been able to taper off the price drop since the present administration came into power in January. Farm prices have dropped only two points since January, whereas they dropped 18 points the two preceding years."

On the other hand, the secretary's own "Outlook and Situation Board" said on September 22: "Prices to farmers in mid-August were down 13 per cent from a year earlier, with prices of both crops and livestock products averaging 13 per cent lower. The parity ratio was 93 in mid-August, compared with 103 a year earlier. Farmers' cash receipts in the first eight months of 1953 were down 6 per cent from the same period in 1952." For both the Secretary and his Outlook Board to be right, an extremely sharp fall in prices must have occurred in the last four months of 1952.

As this is written, leading U.S. newspapers and periodicals are full of comments and opinions as to the meaning of a recent election in the Ninth Wisconsin District where a traditionally Republican area returned a Democrat to the House of Representatives. At this writing, a cavalcade of about 200 southern ranchers and mid-west stockmen are en route to Washington against the advice of Secretary Benson; and at the same

time, the result of a Gallup poll has been announced, indicating a fall of 10 points in the popularity of President Eisenhower. One commentator refers to "a very widespread revolt on the farms over the entire Mississippi Valley," and later concludes his comment by saying that "there is . . . no farm problem; there are farm problems, all loaded with political peril." V

A. E. Palmer
To Pakistan

A. E. Palmer, superintendent of the Lethbridge Experimental Station since April, 1946, will retire November 26, and will begin a two-year assignment under the Colombo Plan. He will spend this period in Peshawar, Pakistan, where he will supervise the establishment of an experimental station.

Mr. Palmer has been associated with the Lethbridge Station, the largest in the Experimental Farms Service, since 1921, at which time he was appointed assistant superintendent. Prior to that date he was principal of Knight Academy, Raymond, Alberta, and was formerly with the Canadian Pacific Railway as soil chemist.

Born at Salt Lake City, Utah, November 26, 1898, he was graduated from the Utah Agricultural College in 1917, with the degree of B.Sc., later securing his Master of Science degree in 1927.

Over the years a great deal of his work has been associated with the development of irrigation, in which field he is recognized as an international authority. Since the beginning of the dry period in the Thirties, he has been closely identified also with all of the major research projects looking to the control of wind erosion in the prairie provinces. Perhaps to him, more than to any other single individual, is due the fact that wind erosion can today be controlled by the use of good farm practices.

Best known in Alberta, where he worked for more than 35 years, his influence has spread outside that province, and a wide circle of acquaintances, who hold him in high regard, will wish him and Mrs. Palmer a useful and pleasant sojourn in Pakistan. V

Farm Implement
Sales, 1952

DURING 1952 Canadian farmers purchased a record quantity of farm implements and equipment, valued at \$250,277,241 (\$307 million at retail). Of this amount more than half was purchased by the farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta, who bought \$75,859,527, and \$53,505,361 worth respectively. Both provinces also marked up records in this field, as did the maritime provinces, with purchases of \$8,864,275.

Manitoba's peak year was 1949 when farmers purchased \$37.4 million worth of machinery and equipment, and \$31.5 million last year.

Ontario's purchases in 1952 were likewise below her record figure of \$58.7 million achieved in 1951. In both years, British Columbia farmers purchased slightly more than \$5 million worth. V

for tasty desserts

B.C. apples

CHILDREN LOVE THEM

STEAMED B.C. APPLE PUDDING
4 apples, cut in 1/8's
2 cups all-purpose flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter
1/2 cup milk.
Sift and measure flour and sift again with baking powder and salt. Cut in butter. Add milk gradually, mixing to make a soft dough. Turn out onto a lightly floured board, pat and roll out. Place apples on dough in middle. Sprinkle with 1 tablespoon sugar which has been mixed with salt, nutmeg and cinnamon. Bring dough around apples and carefully lift the roll into a buttered mould. Cover closely and steam 1 hour 20 minutes. Serve with vanilla sauce.

B.C. APPLE PIE
Pastry for 9-inch pie
7 cups thinly sliced B.C. apples
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon butter
Prepare pastry. Wipe, quarter, core, peel and slice apples, then measure. Arrange apples in layers in pastry-lined deep 9-inch pie plate. Sprinkle each layer with sugar. Dot top layer with small pieces of butter. Cover with top crust. Place pie on lowest rack in oven preheated to 450 degrees F. (very hot oven). Bake for 10 minutes then reduce oven temperature to 350 degrees F. (moderate oven) and bake for 30 to 35 minutes longer. Delicious served warm or cold.

B.C. APPLE CRISP
6 medium size B.C. apples
1/4 cup granulated sugar
Cinnamon
1/4 cup butter
1/4 cup flour
1/2 cup brown sugar.
Peel the apples and slice into a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with the granulated sugar and cinnamon. Combine the butter, flour and brown sugar, and spread mixture on top of the apples. Bake about 30 minutes in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.) until apples are soft and top is a golden brown. Serves 6.

B.C. GLAZED APPLES
1 1/2 cups granulated sugar
2 cups water
6 apples
Make syrup of sugar and water. Core apples and pare about 1 1/2 inch down from stem end. Place in syrup with pared surface down and simmer for 5 minutes. Invert and cook until tender — about 10 to 15 minutes. When tender, place under hot broiler flame and baste frequently with syrup until well glazed. Serves 6.

B.C. APPLE SLICER
Write for this useful stainless steel B.C. Apple Slicer and corer. Send 25 cents in coins (no stamps please) to B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., Kelowna, B.C.

Eat a B.C. apple today

For free apple recipe book, write direct to B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., Kelowna, B.C.

A SPECTACULAR Tellar Watch Offer Expansion Bracelet

\$5.00 Regular Value
With your purchase

FREE!

**10 day
trial
offer
free**

Plus Money Saving Reductions



1. Gent's 15 jewel
TELLAR dependable
watch, Antimagnetic,
"Incabloc" shock-
proof, in white water-
proof, dustproof case.
Has luminous hands
and figures.

REG.

~~\$25.00~~ **\$16.95**

DIRECT TO YOU PRICE



2. Gent's 17 jewel
TELLAR watch
Waterproof, dust-
proof, antimagnetic
"Incabloc" shock-
proof features.
Luminous hands
and figures. In
White case.

REG.

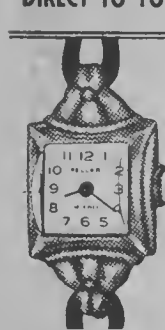
~~\$29.75~~ **\$17.75**

DIRECT TO YOU PRICE

REG.

~~\$33.50~~ **\$23.50**

DIRECT TO YOU PRICE



4. Ladies TELLAR
watch. Newest style,
precision made. 17
jewels, in natural
rolled gold plate
quality case with
stainless back.
Newest type cylin-
drical crystal.

REG.

~~\$24.95~~ **\$19.95**

DIRECT TO YOU PRICE

NOT ILLUSTRATED

REG.

~~\$45.00~~ **\$32.95**

5. Exactly as above,
but in yellow gold
color case.

DIRECT TO YOU PRICE



6. Gent's new 23
jewel TELLAR
automatic watch.
"Incabloc" shock-
proof, antimagnetic,
self-winding. Attractive
dials with lumi-
nous figures. In
yellow waterproof,
dustproof case.

REG.

~~\$75.00~~ **\$49.75**

DIRECT TO YOU PRICE

NOT ILLUSTRATED

REG.

~~\$60.00~~ **\$35.00**

7. Similar automatic watch
as above, but with 17 jewel
movement

DIRECT TO YOU PRICE



8. New for ladies,
23 jewel self-wind-
ing, latest and finest
automatic watch.
Yellow case

REG.

~~\$75.00~~ **\$49.75**

DIRECT TO YOU PRICE

TAKE THIS 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER

Tellar Watch Co., Dept. F,
Room 12, 470 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me the following merchandise as
marked, with which I will receive, absolutely
free, one Men's ☐ Ladies ☐ Expansion
Watch Bracelet. Within 10 days, if I am not
100% satisfied, I will return watch and
bracelet for complete refund.

1. ☐ Gent's 15 jewel 5. ☐ Ladies 17 jewel 14k
2. ☐ Gent's 17 jewel White 6. ☐ Gent's 23 jewel automatic
3. ☐ Gent's 17 jewel, Yellow 7. ☐ Gent's 17 jewel
4. ☐ Ladies 17 jewel 8. ☐ Ladies, 23 jewel automatic

A \$5.00 deposit will hold your purchase if
preferred.

5 YEAR GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE INCLUDED.

I enclose \$ or \$5.00 deposit ☐

or C.O.D. ☐

Name

Address

Get It At a Glance

Livestock survey—potatoes for polio—more
beef eaten — Alberta butter — eggs high

Canned peas in Canada this year are big business, involving 100,173,054 pounds net weight, in 7,333,759 dozen cans. The 1953 pack was larger than that of last year, but not as large as the pack of 1951. V

Farm wages seem to be nearing a peak. As at August 15 they were lower than last year in the Maritime provinces, Quebec, and in British Columbia, and only slightly higher in Ontario. In the prairie provinces wages of male farm help per month, with board, rose from \$107 to \$110 in Manitoba, from \$119 to \$124 in Saskatchewan, and from \$118 to \$122 in Alberta. For the country as a whole the increase was \$2 per month. V

Twin calves are not very common, but triplets are still less common. Nevertheless, triplets were born to a Holstein cow on the farm of Lucien DeMeyer, Charleswood, Man., on October 4. Another group of triplets was born at Giroux in Manitoba. V

Potatoes to the amount of 100,000 pounds were donated by growers throughout Manitoba in October, for the purchase of an iron lung to aid in the fight against polio. They were sold at retail at 35 cents per ten-pound bag, from October 12-17, after having been packed free-of-charge and delivered to retailers, by the Winnipeg Gardeners' Co-operative Limited, and the Manitoba Vegetable and Potato Growers' Co-operative. V

The wholesale price of eggs reached a four-year high in Winnipeg on October 10, when Grade A large eggs were raised to 64 cents a dozen temporarily. V

Canadians consumed 456 million pounds of beef in the first eight months of 1953, or 97 million pounds more than for the same period a year ago. Because of this, exports are down to 14 million pounds from 40 million pounds a year ago, and 64 million pounds in 1951. Pork consumption at 418 million pounds was about the same as in 1952, but pork exports reached 58.3 million pounds, or almost three times the exports of either 1951 or 1952. V

Hunters in Saskatchewan last year shot about 7.8 million pounds of meat, according to E. L. Paynter, provincial game commissioner. He said a Michigan survey indicated seven times more money spent by sportsmen than was spent in jewellery stores. V

Dr. T. V. Johnston, Provincial Veterinarian in Saskatchewan, reported that 214 cases of equine encephalomyelitis had been reported by veterinarians up to October 9, mostly in the southern part of the province, and particularly in the Alameda, Assiniboia, Carlyle, Kipling and Weyburn districts. This number compares with 30,000 fatal cases in the epidemic year of 1938. V

Southern Ontario is in the process of being changed over from 25 to 60-cycle electric power. The Ontario Hydro Commission estimates that more than 5.2 million pieces of equipment will have to be changed over, for the 904,700 hydro customers in that area. On October 9, the house in Baden, where Sir Adam Beck, the father of Hydro in Ontario, was born in 1857, was changed over. The village was founded by Sir Adam's father, Jacob, in 1854. V

4-H club members in Canada this year number 65,215, an all-time high, and 6,509 more than in 1952. They are divided into 4,869 clubs. Present total membership compares with 19,508 in 1931, when the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs was organized. V

An Alberta rancher and cattle dealer, Hyman Cohen, who entered business in 1938 in the Pincher Creek area, and later extended his business to the Dorothy, Travers, Vauxhall, Killmurdie and Lethbridge districts, went into bankruptcy on August 30, with assets of \$508,500 and liabilities of \$589,611. In November, 1953, his cattle numbered 6,766. V

Farmers of Orion, Alberta, decided to organize for the use of the limited amount of grain storage space available locally, and began a lottery, under which they pulled names from a hat to determine the order in which they would make deliveries to the elevators. V

The annual DBS survey of livestock, crops and farm labor will take place December 1, and about the end of November farmers will receive a green-colored form. Information supplied to the Bureau of Statistics will be strictly confidential and is used only to obtain group totals and averages, on which final estimates are made. Provincial departments of agriculture and the DBS solicit fullest co-operation from all farmers. V

The Dairy Branch, the Alberta Department of Agriculture, says that more than 95 per cent of all Alberta creamery butter qualifies as first grade by federal standards; and the province turns out more 93-score butter (top commercial) than any of the main butter-producing provinces. V

The first representative group of the Canadian cheese industry ever called together to discuss industry problems, met in Belleville in September. It included representatives of the producers, the cheese trade, and the provincial and federal departments of agriculture. Agreement was reached on two points: first, that it would cost less to export surplus milk in the form of cheese, than in any other form; and second, that a two-price system for cheese be established—one for the domestic market based on the fair cost of production, and another for the export market. V

Constipated?

**Try the
EX-LAX
Way!**

**EASY to Take!
EASY-Acting!
EASY on the
System!**

• Not too strong... not too mild... Ex-Lax is the gentle laxative that tastes like delicious chocolate. It does not upset the system, or make you feel bad afterwards. And it avoids extremes. Ex-Lax is the "happy medium" laxative.

Good for Children and Adults

EX-LAX

The Chocolated Laxative

**MAIL
YOUR ORDER
EARLY!**

**—AVOID THE
WINTER RUSH
Get BETTER Service**

ARMY & NAVY

**—MAIL ORDER—
REGINA SASK.**

for COUGHS

A half teaspoonful of
'Vaseline' Petroleum
Jelly will soothe the
soreness.

**USE
only**

GENUINE



"AT ANY DRUGGIST; OR FROM YOUR MAIL ORDER HOUSE"

Free Book on Arthritis And Rheumatism

HOW TO AVOID CRIPPLING DEFORMITIES

An amazing newly enlarged 44-page book entitled "Rheumatism" will be sent free to anyone who will write for it.

It reveals why drugs and medicines give only temporary relief and fail to remove the causes of the trouble; explains a specialized non-surgical, non-medical treatment which has proven successful for the past 33 years.

You incur no obligation in sending for this instructive book. It may be the means of saving you years of untold misery. Write today to The Bail Clinic, Dept. 539, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

LIVESTOCK



This calf is weak and partially blind from a vitamin A deficiency. Good green hay, or feeding oil, could have prevented the sickness.

Prevent Sickness This Winter

Vitamin A deficiency has been widespread and costly, but it can be prevented

by A. J. CHARNETSKI

A FEW years ago, the majority of the new-born pigs in a newly expanded swine herd in central Alberta showed various monstrosities; some were club-footed, others completely blind, and still others had head and mouth deformities, and in several cases, the brain was on the outside of the skull. Some of the litters were very weak, lacked size and uniformity and lived only a day or two. A thorough investigation by Dr. T. Lloyd Jones and the writer indicated feed imbalance and lack of suitable pasture for the breeding stock.

The owner readily agreed to correct this by providing ample alfalfa pasture and feeds that were better balanced, not only from the protein standpoint, but the carbohydrates, too, and by the addition of good quality feeding oils. These simple changes worked a miracle. Pigs of the next crop were all normal and surprisingly strong with a "desire to live." No one can tell this farmer that proper feed, pasture and cod liver oil during the winter do not pay off.

A young sheepman in northeastern Alberta sent two dead lambs to the provincial veterinary laboratory at Edmonton early in 1952. He reported that 20 of the 35 lambs born, died by the time they reached two days of age. The lambs were found to be deficient of vitamin A (the anti-infective vitamin), and death resulted from secondary infection. Dr. Graham Wilton, at the laboratory, prescribed highly concentrated cod liver oil and sulphaguanadine, to be given each lamb at birth. Strange to say, not a single lamb was lost from the time this treatment was commenced.

Correction of feeding practices on this farm in 1952-53, and the use of greener hays, prevented recurrence of the 1952 losses.

Every spring many weak lambs are saved by feeding a teaspoonful of cod

liver oil daily for the first week after birth, plus a tablespoonful of corn syrup three or four times a day. The cod liver oil corrects the vitamin A deficiency and the corn syrup supplies energy so the lamb can get up to nurse.

In another recent case in northern Alberta, heavy supplementation with a new kind of vitamin A did not make up for the very poor quality hay the farmer fed to his pregnant ewes. Losses were heavy, indicating the importance of good quality feed. Livestock men should remember that adding minerals and vitamins will not make a poor feed into a good one. They do help, though, when the poor feed is mixed with good feed in times of shortage.

Several cases of vitamin deficiency have occurred in Alberta in cattle during the past three years. A large cattle feeder east of Lacombe, in 1951-52, suffered severe loss from feeding poorly cured and badly leached hay. The first symptoms were manifested by running eyes, fits and finally total blindness. Young cattle that responded to treatment and recovered, remained totally blind. In the rough-land area southwest of Edmonton in the past year, new-born calves showed vitamin A deficiency. No doubt many such cases could be seen through the west, by one who could detect the symptoms. They often occur in new-born calves, whose dams have been wintered on the straw stack, or on very poor quality feed. Often, the calves are weak and partially blind. The cattle owners can prevent this by supplying good quality hay, such as green alfalfa, or, in extreme cases, by supplementing with feeding oil to provide vitamin A.

Vitamin A is important to the health of all animal life. Severe deficiency will often cause partial sterility in farm and range animals. In extremely dry

"I put up my own walls
and ceilings with

STONEBORD

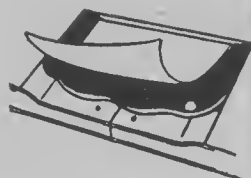
FOR ONLY A FEW CENTS
A SQUARE FOOT!"



EASY TO CUT



EASY TO NAIL



EASY TO JOIN



EASY TO DECORATE

YES, REMODEL YOUR OWN ATTIC, kitchen, basement—or other rooms. Use Stonebord, the economical wallboard, and cut out the high cost of labor—even amateurs transform waste space into attractive bedrooms, playroom or den with wonderful results.

STONEBORD MAKES WALLS STRONG AND PERMANENT. Cuts and saws easily around doors and windows. Stonebord sheets come 4 feet wide, in 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 foot lengths, 3/8" thick. Stonebord has a core of finely crushed gypsum rock encased in two heavy sheets of specially manufactured fibre . . . is FIREPROOF . . . will NOT SHRINK OR EXPAND . . . VERMIN PROOF!

NO JOINTS SHOW because of Stonebord's patented "recessed edge". A slight depression is formed where two sheets meet. Fill this with special joint filler and tape—then trowel smooth. Cover nailheads. Sandpaper smooth. It's easy.

DECORATE IMMEDIATELY! Paint, paper or finish with Mura-stone, the lovely textured plaster. Stonebord is the most economical wallboard on the market because it is made here in the West—close to the source of supply. We pass on this advantage to you in the form of a low selling price.

fireproof
STONEBORD

FOR WALLS

with the
Recessed
Edge

& CEILINGS

YOU CAN ORDER
STONEBORD FROM
YOUR LUMBER OR
BUILDING SUPPLY
DEALER!

GET THE FACTS
ABOUT
STONEBORD

Dept. CG-5301
Western Gypsum Products Ltd.,
503 Childs Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ Prov. _____

THE MORTON WAY—Safe, Sure and Easy—To BETTER HOME-CURED MEATS HAMS BACONS

Order Home-Cured Supplies
at These Low Prices

MORTON SUGAR CURE SMOKE SALT, 7½ lb. carton	\$1.60
MORTON TENDER QUICK, 4 lb. carton	\$1.40
MORTON POULTRY SEASONING, 3 oz. tin	25c
MORTON SAUSAGE SEASONING, 10 oz. tin	60c
4 OZ. MEAT PUMP, All steel	\$2.65

All prices F.O.B. Calgary

Hundreds of farm households have proved that when you cure the MORTON way you not only save but you are assured of the best of home-cured meats—delicately flavored sausage, hams and bacon, delicious corned beef.



It's easier, safer, surer to cure the
MORTON WAY

SEE YOUR LOCAL MORTON DEALER OR SEND THIS COUPON

STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY COMPANY

28. MICHAEL BUILDING, CALGARY, ALBERTA

Please send me your complete Morton Price List (free), and the 112-page book HOME MEAT CURING MADE EASY (25c postpaid).

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE . . .

between the brand you put on your livestock and the brand an advertiser puts on his product. A livestock brand signifies ownership only. A product brand signifies not only ownership but quality as well. The reputation of the manufacturer will suffer if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.

MAINTAIN CAPACITY MILK FLOW!

This double-duty antibiotic

CHECKS MASTITIS

AUREOMYCIN

You can milk more quarters... market more milk... make more dairy profits... by being continually on guard against mastitis. Be prompt when this costly disease strikes!

AUREOMYCIN is the antibiotic with the widest range of activity. It exerts extremely powerful activity against mastitis organisms... is more broadly effective than penicillin. AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT for Udder Infusion Lederle, with its free-flowing base and complete suspension of aureomycin, penetrates rapidly and thoroughly to all parts of treated quarters... remains active in the udder for many hours... quickly returns most cows to production of salable milk. AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT is available in a

convenient, easy-to-use, infusion-tip tube.

In cases of acute septic mastitis, and in persistent staphylococcal infection, in addition to udder infusion, the injectable form of SULMET* Sodium Sulfamethazine** Lederle may also be used. Subsequent treatment may be conducted with SULMET Sulfamethazine OBLETS* Veterinary Tablets Lederle. AUREOMYCIN Crystalline INTRAVENOUS** Veterinary Lederle may be used in the treatment of severe acute septicemia as a highly effective agent against most bacteria.

For best management practices and disease-control procedures for avoidance of mastitis, consult your veterinarian. Write for folder on AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT.



**To be used on the advice of a veterinarian.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

North American Cyanamid Limited

5550 Royalmount Avenue Town of Mount Royal, Montreal, Quebec

LIVESTOCK

years, cows often fail to become in-calf until the coming of rains once again provide grazing on green grass. Vitamin A provides new born and older animals alike, with strong resistance to all kinds of livestock diseases. Colostrum, or the first milk, is loaded with vitamin A for the new-born.

Good feeding is the most practical way to prevent vitamin A deficiency. All hays, greenfeed and alfalfa should be harvested well on the green side to preserve a good supply, not only of vitamins A and D, but of calcium as well. Phosphates can be brought to the rations with grains, or by supplementation with bone meal. The addition of fish feeding oils to swine rations will supply vitamin A during the fall and winter months.

From diagnosis of diseased animals at the Veterinary Pathology Laboratory, Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, director of veterinary services for Alberta, and his staff, have a pretty convincing case for the need of better feeding of all farm animals.

They are convinced, and so is the writer, that a few dollars spent on "prevention" saves many hundreds of dollars' worth of livestock by keeping up its general health and resistance to disease. ✓

Mastitis Controlled

SCIENTISTS in Denmark are proving that mastitis can usually be eliminated from infected herds. They have carried out a pilot campaign on the island of Samso, where all of the 712 herds, totalling 5,025 cows, were free from tuberculosis and contagious abortion. In 20 months, the number of mastitis-infected herds was reduced from 484 to 83.

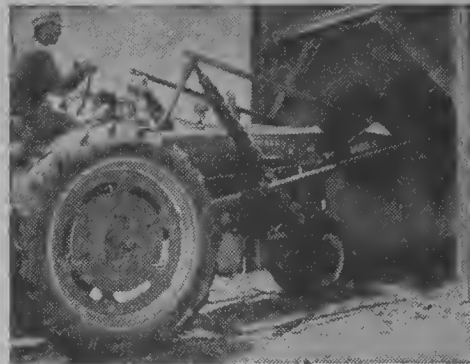
Only measures such as isolation, treatment with penicillin, and disinfection of cow stables—easily carried out by any dairy farmer—were used in cleaning up the herds. After the first examination of milk samples from all cows, the infected teats were treated with penicillin. Fifty thousand units were given each infected quarter every day for four days. Then, main examinations of milk samples were made about every five months.

It was discovered that animals standing in narrow stalls were more likely to become infected, and also that machine-milked cows were more often infected than those that were hand-milked.

One of the scientists said it would be a great mistake to think that penicillin treatment alone could solve the mastitis problem. The main emphasis should be on the widespread adoption of preventive measures, such as good milking practices, adequate stall space, and regular examination of the milk. ✓

Grain Screenings Are Cheap

MANY tons of grain screenings have been fed in the feedlots of southern Alberta, because it is a cheap feed, compared with grain. The Lethbridge Experimental Station reports that grain screenings are a combination of materials obtained when



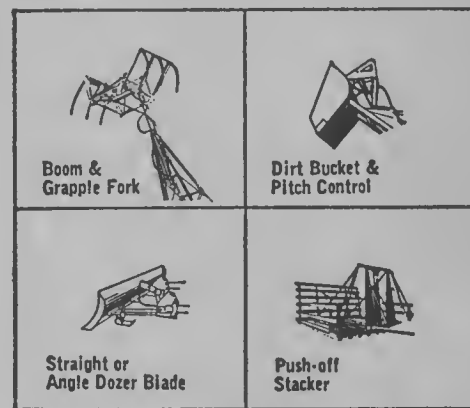
Go in & get it
with a
New Idea-Horn
(Formerly Horndraulic)
Loader!



MANURE HANDLING IS FAST AND EASY

and so are many other jobs when you have a NEW IDEA-Horn Loader. It's a real "go-getter"... goes anywhere your tractor will go and gets the job done fast. Exclusive telescoping cylinders on No. 50 loader give it low profile and high lift. Works under low clearances, in tight spots. Handles easily, mounts or comes off quickly. Only 4 tapered pins to remove. Built to traditional standards of ruggedness that have made NEW IDEA famous.

There's a model to fit practically every tractor, including a new model for the Allis Chalmers WD. No matter what make of tractor you own, chances are your NEW IDEA dealer can fit it with a loader.



Ten Interchangeable Attachments

Those shown above, plus scoop, buck rake and manure bucket. All of these handy tools go on and off quickly, easily.

MAIL COUPON TO NEAREST DISTRIBUTOR

NEW IDEA Division of
FARM EQUIPMENT CO. AVCO Distributing Corporation

Send free literature as checked:

- ☐ Loaders & attachments
☐ Need for school work
☐ I farm _____ acres

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Allied Farm Equipment Ltd.
Sutherland Ave. at King
Winnipeg

Kern Farm Equipment Ltd.
Regina — Saskatoon — Yorkton

Northwest Farm Equipment Ltd.
Car. 7th Ave. & 6th St. East
Calgary

Rendell Tractor & Equipment Co. Ltd.
62 West 4th Street
Vancouver 10, B. C.

LIVESTOCK

grain is cleaned, and consist of light and broken grain seeds, weed seeds, hulls, chaff, joints, straw, elevator dust and floor sweepings. It adds that screenings consisting mainly of broken and shrunken kernels, resemble oats in composition and may nearly equal grain in feeding value. Poor quality screenings, that consist mainly of chaff and weed seeds, more nearly resemble straw in composition and are little better than straw as a feed.

Some screenings, because of certain weed seeds and grain, will be preferred to grain by livestock, while others will be quite unpalatable.

Usually, they produce no harmful effects, but occasionally toxic weeds in them have killed some animals. Lethbridge claims it is not feasible to have each lot of screenings analyzed for toxic weeds, and that, therefore, the feeder must take the risk. ✓

More Artificial Insemination

AN announcement that the Edmonton and District Milk and Cream Producers' Association plans to establish an artificial breeding unit, using semen flown all the way from Ontario, brings to mind some of the rapid advances reported from around the world for this method of breeding cattle.

Latest advance, of course, is proclaimed by the birth at Guelph, Ontario, this summer, of the calf O.A.C. Frosty. This calf was sired by a Jersey bull, but the semen by which it was conceived was frozen for 22 days before being thawed and used. This signals the probability that in future years, the semen from outstanding sires may be kept almost indefinitely, and used on heifers born generations after the death of the bull.

Of more immediate importance is the huge increase in numbers of females being bred artificially every year.

In North Dakota, an increase of more than 50 per cent was recorded in the number of herds enrolled in artificial breeding associations in 1952, over 1951. In England and Wales, over a million cows and heifers were bred artificially last year—more than 35 per cent of the breeding animals in the country—yet, in 1947, this method of breeding was just beginning.

A farmer in British Columbia this year stood up at a meeting and insisted—"I'll use artificial breeding in my herd if the cost goes up to five or six dollars. It would still save me money."

Ontario dairy cattlemen have supported their insemination centers; and now, many of the high-priced bulls in the province are bought by these well-financed centers for use in the herds of any that want to pay the moderate breeding fee charged.

Although artificial breeding has not been used extensively by stockmen in the prairie provinces, yet farmers in many other districts apparently are tiring of the troubles and risks that go with keeping their own bulls. They are turning over to the breeding units the problems of buying and looking after a good bull, and having it ready for use whenever needed. ✓

Treat Pigs for Lice, Roundworms

IF lice bother the swine herd this winter, they can be controlled with benzene hexachloride, or with Lindane. In the cold of winter, application as a dust may be more suitable, and, since benzene hexachloride is the less expensive and less potent, it is the kind to use. It can be applied with any mechanical dusting equipment.

If the insecticide is to be used in wettable form, Lindane is recommended by Dr. Jay Isa, Manitoba Veterinary Laboratory. The wettable powder should be mixed with water according to directions on the package. The pig should be covered thoroughly with the liquid, with special attention given to the head and ears.

Common roundworms in pigs can be controlled with phenothiazine by mixing three-quarters of an ounce with the feed to be eaten at once by each 100 pounds of pig. Thus, four pigs weighing 25 pounds each, would require three-quarters of an ounce of phenothiazine. To complete the job, this treatment should be repeated in about two weeks. However, for bigger pigs, the maximum dose at one time would be three-quarters of an ounce.

It is suggested by the University of Wisconsin that treatment alone is not enough to hold down losses from roundworms. Much damage is done before the adult worm can be killed, and therefore a good sanitation program is essential to reduce roundworm infection. ✓

Feed Steers Protein

IT will pay to feed yearling steers well this winter, if they are to go out to pasture next summer, says the Nebraska Experiment Station. Experiments there have shown that calves making reasonably good gains during the winter are more profitable than those showing small gains.

In feed trials, two winter rations were compared: prairie hay only, and prairie hay plus three-quarters of a pound of 40 per cent protein supplement daily. All steers were on winter rations for 177 days, and then grazed for 150 days the following summer.

The steers on prairie hay alone, gained an average of only 37 pounds each during the winter. The following summer they gained another 260 pounds each, to give a total gain of 297 pounds.

Steers fed prairie hay and supplement, as well, gained an average of 163 pounds each during the winter. When turned on pasture, they added another 222 pounds each, to finish with a total gain of 385 pounds, or 88 pounds more than the steers in the other group.

In figuring the difference in the costs of raising the two groups of steers, the scientists valued prairie hay at \$15 per ton and protein supplement at \$80 per ton. Using these values, the cost of the extra 88 pounds was \$8.38, or about 9½ cents per pound.


The station concludes that it is most profitable to winter calves so they will gain from three-quarters of a pound, to one pound per day. ✓



lower discing costs with Crucible *LaBelle*

LA BELLE discs combine maximum toughness and hardness with the ability to withstand the impact of rocks or tough roots in the field. That means longer life, fewer broken discs and lower replacement costs.

The most important factor in a disc is the steel that goes into it. Crucible controls the fine, high-carbon steels from which LA BELLE discs are made through each step of their manufacture... from iron ore to finished disc.

Ask for the disc with the familiar triangular LA BELLE trademark  It's your sign of highest quality.

CRUCIBLE

first name in special purpose steels

53 years of *Fine* steelmaking

AGRICULTURAL STEELS

CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY OF AMERICA, GENERAL SALES OFFICES, OLIVER BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

REX HIGH SPEED • TOOL • REZISTAL STAINLESS • ALLOY • MAX-EL MACHINERY • SPECIAL PURPOSE STEELS

Thinking of buying more
LIVESTOCK?

Farmers' banking needs have been our concern for more than 86 years. Talk over your problems with our local manager.

FN-103

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Generally Speaking . . .

no matter how big or how wealthy an advertiser, he cannot afford to advertise a poor quality product. The advertiser's name or his brand on a product is your assurance that satisfaction is guaranteed.

FIELD



With storage space at a premium, crop problems are not over when the grain is threshed. Special care is necessary to reduce losses in uncovered grain.

Uncovered Grain Loss High

A little extra care in properly preparing grain storage can save a lot of bushels

A DRIVE through any good grain producing area will reveal piles of grain in the fields, some of them uncovered cones, and some under a temporary shelter made of snow fencing and sheaves.

It is known that there are losses where grain is stored in unprotected piles; and recently, figures have become available that indicate just how substantial this loss may be. The Experimental Station, Scott, Sask., designed an experiment to obtain accurate figures on the losses from such piles.

In the experiment, 500 bushels each of wheat, oats and barley were weighed out and left uncovered in conical piles on a well-drained grass location. Equal amounts of these three grains were placed in the same location in shelters constructed out of snow fencing, lined and topped off with oat sheaves. The grain was left undisturbed in both the uncovered piles and in the snow fencing shelters, from October 14, 1952, to June 1, 1953, and the unspoiled grain was then weighed out.

In the piles protected by snow fencing and sheaves, the losses suffered were two per cent for oats, one per cent for barley and less than one per cent for wheat. The grain suffered no apparent loss from birds and rodents. There was some loss due to molding and sprouting. This was caused by a spring snow storm, in which high winds shifted the covering sheaves and allowed some snow to penetrate to the grain.

The experience in the unprotected piles was quite different. The loss in the 500-bushel pile of oats was 20 per cent, and the loss in the barley and wheat piles was eight per cent.

The greatest loss was at the base of the piles where sprouting and molding took place. The loss of 20 per cent in the oats pile was due to several factors: it was found that oats did not shed rain as well as wheat and barley, and the penetration from the top

caused additional spoilage. Birds and rodents appeared to prefer oats. Not only did they eat more of this grain, but their tramping disturbed the conical shape of the pile, allowing greater water penetration and hence more spoilage.

There was no loss of grade in either the closed or the open piles. When the spoiled portions had been removed the grains graded the same as they had the fall before.

The experiment permits two extremely interesting and important conclusions. It demonstrates that losses can be very severe, especially of oats, when grain is stored in open piles. It also demonstrates that grain can be safely and economically stored in a snow fence and sheaf structure, with no loss of grade and a negligible loss of grain.

Do Cereal Varieties Run Out?

THE opinion, very widely expressed, that cereal varieties "run out," or become less resistant to disease and less virile, after being grown for a number of years, appears to be largely baseless. Cereal crops are self-pollinated and once purified they should remain genetically pure, unless mutation or mechanical mixing occurs.

Reduction in yields of varieties that originally showed up well is more likely to be a result of new diseases, or the appearance of new races of common diseases. Changing seasonal conditions contribute to the build-up of these epidemics, which possibly were not originally prevalent.

An example of this is the increasing concern on the part of growers over the increase of loose smut in Montcalm barley, and the recent indications that a virus disease known as false stripe is responsible for reduced yields of barley.

It is pointed out by the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, that plant breeders and pathologists are producing agronomically superior vari-

RATS COST MONEY!



But the best weapon in the war on rats is Fairview Warfarin! And this rat killer is now in convenient form—ready to use! Machine-mixed with special bait that does not become rancid. At your drug, hardware or general store or . . .

IF NOT AVAILABLE ORDER BY MAIL

READY-TO-USE

Fairview WARFARIN
(Postage paid) only 89c lb.

CONCENTRATE

Fairview WARFARIN
(Postage paid) only \$1.75 ¼ lb.

NEW!
READY-TO-USE
Fairview
WARFARIN

FAIRVIEW CHEMICAL CO. LTD.
1355 ST. JOHN - REGINA

BOG SPAVIN?



"I CLEAR IT UP FAST!"

says C. W. Pace, Langman, Calo.

● "As soon as I see signs of bog spavin, puff or soreness on my horses, I use Absorbine. That's the treatment advised by our veterinarian, and I have been using it for over 16 years."

Absorbine is not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall, similar congestive troubles. Used by many veterinarians. A stand-by over 50 years. Will not blister, remove hair. Only \$2.50 a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

ABSORBINE

VON RUDEN

Hydra-Flex

Hydraulic CHAIN SAWS

1 AND 2 MAN MODELS

SMOOTHER CUTTING!
GREATER CAPACITY!
GREATER FLEXIBILITY!

USES POWER YOU ALREADY HAVE!

The power take-off of your tractor drives the heavy-duty 30 g.p.m. Von Ruden pump. Smooth, hydraulic power is transmitted thru flexible hoses to 20 pound 12 h.p. fluid motor. No vibration!

LIGHTWEIGHT, POWERFUL! 12 H.P.
Fells trees, bucks logs, saws at ANY angle. One man models quickly convert to two man models. Any Hydra-Flex Saw converts to units shown below.

UNIVERSAL POWER DRIVE

Here are 12 smooth, flexible h.p. to drive elevators, shellers, augers, etc. with power you already have.

POST HOLE DIGGER
Maximum capacity! Easy handling! Digs clean cut holes... FAST!

For complete information write:
FALCON EQUIPMENT COMPANY LTD.
33 Loyton Avenue
TORONTO, ONTARIO

ALLIED FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
Sutherland Ave. at King St.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

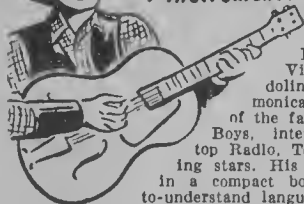
KERN FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
REGINA, SASKATOON, PRINCE ALBERT,
YORKTON, SWIFT CURRENT

NORTHWEST FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
Cor. 7th Ave. and 6th St. E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA

B.C. TRACTOR EQUIPMENT LTD.
8603 Ontario Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Play a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT in 7 days

7 Instruments in One Book



Play either the Spanish Guitar, Hawaiian Guitar, Violin, Bass Viol, Mandolin, Banjo, or the Harmonica. Ray Watkins, leader of the famous Pioneer Rhythm Boys, interviewed hundreds of top Radio, Television and Recording stars. His findings are written in a compact book in simple, easy-to-understand language. Explains how to tune, play Chords, Riffs, Intervals, Fill-ins, Scale, etc. Over 250 Illustrations! Separate sections on each instrument. Tells you how to select right instrument, how to write, copyright and sell songs, how to apply for job in radio, etc. You need no previous experience... everything explained. The Ray Watkins' revolutionary new training method endorsed by many of the top artists. Simply enclose \$2.00 cheque or money order. If not completely satisfied, return in 7 days for immediate refund. Write:

Ray Watkins, MAILWAY, INC.
417 Territorial Rd., Dept. C-200,
Benton Harbor, Michigan U.S.A.

FIELD

eties that will resist new disease epidemics. As such new varieties become available, and are proved to be suitable, farmers should grow them. Until such time as such new seed does become available, a farmer can improve his position by maintaining pure seed of available recommended varieties, and avoiding mechanical mixing of his good seed with inferior seed. V

Which Crop To Grow

THE relative yielding ability of wheat, oats and barley on fallow has been observed for a number of years on experimental substations located in southwestern Saskatchewan. The yields are compared by converting the yield in bushels per acre into pounds per acre. Wheat and barley are about equal in feeding value, with oats a little less valuable on a per pound basis.

In 1952, which was a favorable year, barley outyielded wheat and oats on every substation, and wheat was the lowest yielder in 8 of the 13 substation tests. In 1946, which was an unfavorable year, barley was the highest yielder on four of the ten stations. Oats and wheat were each highest on three stations.

The long-term averages for all stations show that on nine of the ten stations, barley was the highest yielder; and on one station oats was the highest yielder. Wheat was the lowest yielder in pounds per acre at every station. On the average of all stations for all the years studied, barley yielded 1,332 pounds per acre, oats 1,184 pounds and wheat 1,052 pounds. As a percentage, with wheat at 100 per cent, oats yielded 105 per cent and barley 127 per cent. V

The Work of Carrying Water

IF your well is located about 100 feet from the house you walk from 125 to 175 miles a year carrying water in and out. The water that you carry weighs something, too! The North Dakota Agricultural College Extension Service has been doing some work on the value of water systems in the house, and they have satisfied themselves that on the average farm in that state more weight is carried into and out of the house in the form of water in a year than the tonnage of hay put up on the farm. An average family carries approximately 75 tons of water into the house in the course of the year, and carries out an estimated 50 tons.

The conclusion of the people doing the work is that a water system in the house might save a lot of heavy work around the farm. V

Improvising Trench Silos

IT is not always possible to find a hill just where you want to build your trench silo. A silo dug in a draw, or even on the level, does not drain and must be pumped; also it is harder to haul the silage out of it.

A farmer in North Dakota was recently faced with the problem of no suitable slope, and he solved it by purchasing old railroad ties which he

SEE MORE OF EUROPE FOR LESS...

EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1st

\$417.30

MONTREAL-LONDON return*
\$270.00 ONE WAY...



ASK ABOUT ALL-EXPENSE
AIR-TOURS TO EUROPE



FLY TCA

*I.A.T.A. approved Off-Season Tourist Fare

Give yourself more time to see the sights of Britain and the Continent, extra days with relatives or friends... speed to Europe by TCA.

Save yourself money by taking advantage of lowest air fares during uncrowded, off-season months. At the same time enjoy comfortable, roomy seating on your "North Star" Skyliner — the personal attention that distinguishes TCA service — the convenience of frequent, dependable TCA flights to London, Glasgow, Shannon, Paris, Dusseldorf, with connections to all Europe.

See your Travel Agent or TCA Office for complete information

To help you plan —
Mail this coupon

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES, CGN
International Aviation Building, Montreal 3, P.Q.
Please send me TCA Time-table ☐
Information on TCA European Services ☐
Information on Bermuda, The Caribbean, Florida ☐

Name.....

Address.....

INTERNATIONAL • TRANS-ATLANTIC • TRANSCONTINENTAL

An investment in CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

will give you
Income . . . Safety
Cash When You Want It

On this new Series of Canada Savings Bonds you get 3¾% interest right from the date of issue. Every \$1,000 you invest can earn \$37.50 each year until 1965.

And your savings, invested in Canada Savings Bonds, are still as freely available to meet emergencies as cash in the bank. Canada Savings Bonds can always be converted into cash, anytime, at 100 cents on the dollar.

Put your savings to work now. Buy Canada Savings Bonds, in any amount from \$50 to \$5,000, from

**Wood, Gundy
& Company Limited**

Victory Building
Winnipeg

Telephone: 926-166

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE . . .

between the brand you put on your livestock and the brand an advertiser puts on his product. A livestock brand signifies ownership only. A product brand signifies not only ownership but quality as well. The reputation of the manufacturer will suffer if his branded product fails to give the consumer satisfaction. As a general rule you can buy a branded product with confidence.

FIELD

set on end in two long rows in the ground and backed up with an earth filling.

A structure which holds about 150 tons of silage cost him \$58 for materials. He set the ties into the ground about a foot, and packed earth against them sloping from five feet thick at the bottom to about three feet at the top. His silo is about 18 feet wide, seven feet deep and 60 feet long. If he requires additional silo space he can extend the silo by putting in more ties.

A report has come to hand of another farmer who has improved the so-called haystack silo, in which silage is packed between baled hay or straw. This farmer, Ed Goltz, Leonard, North Dakota, uses wood panels made of shiplap 12 feet wide and eight feet high, placed against the inside of the bale walls. As the silage is fed, the panels are removed with a tractor hoist. The panels keep the hay from drawing moisture from the silage and make a better lining than does building paper.



[Guide photo]

An early August photo of a field of C.T. 186 wheat at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask. Standing in the crop is W. H. Johnston, Senior Agronomist (Cerealist) of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba.

Yields of Some New Varieties

Information on how well some new varieties yield is now becoming available

FOR the fourth consecutive year, yields of cereal grains have been above average in southwestern Saskatchewan. Damage from such threats as drought, sawflies and rust were not major causes of crop loss, so the yield potential of newly developed crops has not been fully tested.

Under those conditions Thatcher wheat this year maintained a small but consistent advantage in yield compared with other varieties grown at 15 locations in southwestern Saskatchewan. Thatcher showed up to the greatest advantage on heavier soils, while on lighter soils, and especially where it was dry, the new, sawfly-resistant wheat, Chinook, yielded slightly more than Thatcher, and was consistently heavier in bushel weight.

C.T. 186 in this area yielded quite well, but not as well as Thatcher, Chinook and Rescue. It was not quite as tall as Thatcher and had a lower bushel weight. In some cases it shattered more than the other varieties. The Experimental Station, Swift Current, believes that because stem rust is rarely a serious threat in that area, and in view of the performance of C.T. 186 to date, it is not likely to find an important place in southwestern Saskatchewan. Before definite recommendations are made the variety will be tested for another year.

On the other hand, wheat trials conducted at the Experimental Farm,

Brandon, Manitoba, show C.T. 186 to have performed well in 1953. The average yield for this variety was 59.0 bushels per acre. This compares with 58.5 bushels for Lee, 54.0 bushels for Regent, 53.0 bushels for Thatcher, and 52.5 bushels for Redman.

Of these varieties only C.T. 186 remained free of leaf rust. Regent developed less infection than Thatcher, Redman and Lee. Leaf rust was widespread in 1953, and was responsible for early defoliation of the wheat crop. The two high-yielding varieties, C.T. 186 and Lee, were the only ones showing relative freedom from leaf rust.

Lee wheat was tested for the third consecutive year at Swift Current, and in that area it continues to be lower yielding than the recommended varieties.

Only slight variations in the yielding abilities of the barleys tested at Swift Current were noted. Vantage continued to produce the best yields under the conditions experienced during the past few years. Husky, a new feed barley licensed last year, yielded as well as Titan, but not quite as high as Vantage, on the average of 15 tests grown in 1953. Compared with Vantage, Husky is slightly taller, a few days later in maturing, smaller seeded, weaker strawed, and has a greater tendency to shatter.

Use
ELEPHANT
Brand
FERTILIZER
—it pays!



Manufactured by
The Consolidated Mining & Smelting
Company of Canada Limited
Ask your dealer or write
nearest office:
Vancouver Calgary
Saskatoon Winnipeg

RHEUMATIC PAIN

May Keep YOU From Working!

"This winter I had to quit work because of rheumatic pain," writes Mr. T. Glofcheskie, Wilno, Ont. "I became fearful of being laid up as on a previous occasion with rheumatic pain. My pain became increasingly severe and spread from hip to ankle. Out of bed, the leg felt cold as though in cold water, so I stayed in bed. A friend persuaded me to take T-R-C's and I'm glad I did. In a short while I was relieved of my pain and was soon on the job again."

Don't suffer from Rheumatic or Arthritic pain. Take Templeton's T-R-C's—Canada's LARGEST-SELLING proprietary medicine to bring quick relief from such pain. Only 65c, \$1.35 at druggists. T-874

PRE-CHRISTMAS SALE

CHRONOGRAPH
TYPE
STOPWATCH-WRISTWATCH COMBINED



COMPARE
WITH CHRONOGRAPH
VALUED \$39.50

\$6.95

Gold color case, stainless back. Luminous dial. Sweep second hand. Genuine leather strap. (EXPANSION BRACELET \$1.00 extra.) Complete instructions. Money back within 5 days if not satisfied. Sent C.O.D.—or enclose money order and save charges.

CANADIAN PRECISE WATCH CO.
DEPT. 26 YONGE ARCADE, TORONTO

CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOKS

Also for your own reading enjoyment during the long winter evenings that lie ahead. The following books have been carefully selected for western readers—any one or all have a place in your library.

Blood Red the Sun—Authentic history of Riel Rebellion by Wm. Bleasdel Cameron, only white man to survive Frog Lake massacre—History and Adventure\$3.25

Between the Red and the Rockies, by Grant MacEwan—Western adventure and history written by a son of the west\$3.75

Forest, Lake and Prairie, by Rev. John McDougall, the pioneer missionary—this is a collector's item, only 15 copies left—each\$3.50

In the Shadow of the Rockies, by C. M. MacInnes. A history of the Canadian west\$3.75

All prices postpaid.

Send your order to:

KENWAY PUBLISHING COMPANY
28 Michael Bldg. Calgary, Alta.

De Fehr
QUALITY LINES
for HIGHEST QUALITY LOWEST PRICES

Distribution of
GILSON
Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Freezers, Ranges, Furnaces, Oil Burners, etc.

DE FEHR - UNIVERSAL
Freezers and Refrigerators

"BROWN" - "LISLET" - "MAJESTIC"
Ranges and Heaters

DOMO & WESTFALIA
Cream Separators

DE FEHR & BUEHLER
Farm Wagons

MONARCH Products

DE FEHR
Grain Crushers, Garden Tractors, Grain Elevators, Mixers, Pumps, Jacks, Meat Choppers, Sewing Machines, etc.

See our local dealer or get full particulars from

C. A. De Fehr & Sons Ltd.
78 Princess St. 10970-84th St.
Winnipeg, Man. Edmonton, Alta.

DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

HORTICULTURE



M. P. Watt, Virden, Manitoba, won \$25 offered by The Manitoba Horticultural Ass'n, with this photograph of prairie anemones, floral emblem of Manitoba.

Autumn and Winter Colors

Why do we not realize early enough the possibilities of autumn beauty and plan for fall and winter colors?

TOO little attention is often paid to the beautiful color effects which are obtainable from the wise choosing of shrubs and trees for planting around the farm home.

As the green of summer recedes with the approach of fall, the leaves of trees and shrubs hasten their maturity, and in the process take on some rich and wonderful colorings.

October is the month when Nature's paint brush seems to be most inspired. One is reminded of the lines:

*October with a lavish hand now spills
Her wine of flame and gold upon the hills.*

It splashes on the slopes and blends into

Rich colorings of almost every hue.

In the writer's garden the chief color piece at the moment is a viburnum, some six feet tall on the south side of the house. Its good-sized, ovate leaves are a riot of red, yellow and green in bright pastel shades. At this writing (October 20) it is almost past its best. The neighbors' small children, picking the pretty leaves, have brought many others to the ground. Ten days ago the chief attractions were the cotoneasters, adjacent to the front entrance. Its small leaves made a beautiful show in somewhat warmer colors, against the background of the darker branches.

For some time the red dogwood has been contributing to the beauty of the autumn; and recently we have noticed the yellow bark of the willows standing up more prominently in the bright sunlight.

The garden has been free so far from the ravages of frost, except for one bad drop in temperature, to 17°. This, of course, ruined the dahlias, both large and small, as well as the salvia which had been blooming valiantly since mid-August. It was hard on two clumps of sunburst chrysanthemum, one of which began blooming weeks before, with an estimated 600

flower buds, either open or in sight. With the frost, the larger clump, which was a mass of yellow bloom, showed watery blossoms on many stems. Both are still in bloom at this date, but the larger one is practically finished.

Pansies are still sturdily in bloom, as are the small violas. The latter have been sending forth hundreds of blooms since early summer. A few snapdragon blooms are left, but the asters are just gone.

At this date, too, a large clump of Michaelmas daisy, between five and six feet high, has about 20 per cent of its flowers remaining. Just before the heavy frost, it was white across a four-foot circle.

Yes, there is plenty of autumn beauty that is as attractive in its season as that provided by the mid-summer flowers. Most of us have less than we could have, either because we fail to plan it, or because when a garden is taken over from a previous occupant, it is difficult to introduce it.

On this question of autumn color the Experimental Station at Saanichton, B.C., recently provided some interesting comment:

"How amazing it all is! We observe the full glory of the autumn pageantry which is upon us, and gaze with awe at this wonderful spectacle of nature. Scientists tell us that the color change, from green to yellow, has been brought about through the disappearance of chlorophyll. Yellow pigment has been present in the leaves throughout the season, but has been overlaid or masked by the green chlorophyll. This disappearance of chlorophyll accounts for the yellowing of leaves which is general where deciduous trees occur.

"Brilliant scarlets and crimson tints are due to another substance found in leaves where there is an excess of sugar or tannins. During bright, warm days, sugar is formed in the leaves, which, under normal conditions, would

Burgess new power packed ECONOPAKS give you up to 50% more listening because Burgess' exclusive chrome protection guards against harmful power loss between uses. Burgess Econopaks are guaranteed to give you STRONGER L-O-N-G-E-R lasting power than ordinary makes.



YOU'RE NEVER IN THE DARK WITH BURGESS FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

For convenience always keep several BURGESS flashlights and a supply of those dependable BURGESS Batteries on hand.

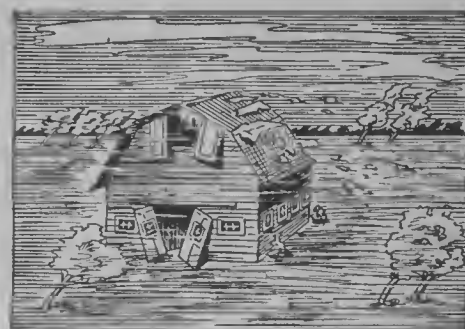
E-714

BURGESS BATTERY COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS CANADA

Always make sure your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order. An omission will cause delay in filling your order.



FIRE



Windstorm



Don't let FIRE or WINDSTORM threaten your future. For more than 68 years, The Portage Mutual has been a protective force against crippling loss. We offer adequate indemnity at minimum rates for Fire and Windstorm Insurance. For peace of mind . . . see your nearest Portage Mutual Agent now.

**THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE . . . PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
WINNIPEG . REGINA . EDMONTON



**"That's
his
special
spaghetti
smile"**

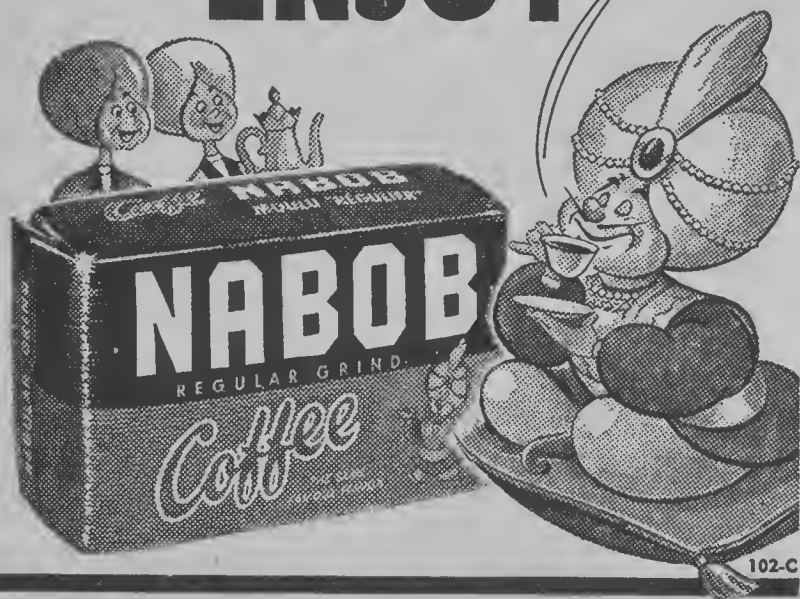
Lucky Fellow! His wife knows he's a Spaghetti fan and she serves him his favourite dish often. It's so easy, too, because she relies on Heinz to do all the tedious preparation. Heinz makes two kinds of Spaghetti—one in Tomato Sauce with Cheese and the other a real he-man favourite, Cooked Spaghetti with Meat. Both are available in several sizes, and are favourites with the whole family. You know they're good because they're Heinz.

Heinz
COOKED
Spaghetti

SP-13FP



**NABOB HAS
THE FLAVOR
MOST PEOPLE
IN THE WEST
ENJOY**



102-C

HORTICULTURE

be transferred by the sap to the trunk, or storage part of the tree. This transference does not take place at temperatures below 45° F., so that on cool nights the sugar is held in the leaf and the red coloring matter (anthocyanin) builds up. This is the reason why red color is more prevalent at this season.

"Sometimes trees will be colored on the side which gets the most sunlight, or will be colored first in low-lying areas, where cool air gathers at night. Individual trees also vary in color because of soil conditions, which cause a deficiency or excess in the tree's diet."—H.S.F. V

Adventure in Apple Growing

SIX years ago I tried apple trees, approved western varieties, selected after much study. I was sure they would bear fruit some day. I am still sure six years later, though fate has been against them from the start.

They were delivered in the fall and the nurseryman advised us to heel them in. I took a shovel in my good right hand and did just that, thinking that digging would be good for my waistline. What we did not know was that my brother-in-law would suddenly decide to till that particular area before freeze-up, but he did; and when I went to dig them up next spring there wasn't a sign of my landmark left.

The digging didn't do a thing for my waistline, or my disposition either; and I dug through about half an acre of land before I discovered them, quite unhurt. I planted them with plenty of water where we could watch over them from the window. I carried water to them, for it was a dry year, and hoed weeds faithfully all summer, until, toward fall when the pasture became dry and uninteresting, my brother-in-law's excellent milch cow calmly ate them up.

It was the first of many tragedies. Next year we had goats and the goats ate them off; the next year we moved and they suffered a serious setback. People drove over them with teams and broke two of them off—thank goodness it was above the graft. Another was pruned with more ruthlessness than skill by a wandering horse. Two years ago I decided to plant them right in the garden, and to my surprise they have been growing like weeds ever since.

They have plenty of low branches and are now short, sturdy, healthy specimens. It is almost as though constant battling has given them more strength to resist. I can't afford to replace them anyway, yet; but even if I could, I'd feel I had to wait and see if someday they won't burst into bloom. —V. M. Schempp, Sask. V

For Hardier Raspberries

THE importance of hardiness in prairie fruit growing has been made evident to anyone who has attempted to grow fruit anywhere in the prairie provinces. When we speak of hardiness we think of our severe winters, but the killing of the plant itself by cold is only one of the factors

involved. Quite apart from resistance to drought, most of the hardiness factors are related to winter, though in various ways. Plants may fail to survive because they cannot stand low temperatures; others may die because they dry out in the long season of dry, cold air. Still others may not be hardy because they do not mature early enough in the fall, while others are not suitable for use because their blossoms are too often caught by late spring frosts.

There are probably several prairie regions each of which might claim most difficulty in growing semi-hardy plants. One of these, certainly, is the chinook area of southern Alberta. G. A. Kemp, horticulturist at the Lethbridge Experimental Station, refers to the high labor cost of covering raspberry canes in the fall and uncovering again in the spring, if commercial crops are expected. The difficulty, he surmises, results from the killing of the flower buds on exposed canes, during periods when warm drying chinook winds occur in winter, particularly in the months of November and December.

The only two varieties at Lethbridge which have given indication of some hardiness are Newburgh and a hardier variety called Gatineau.

In recent years, officers of the Lethbridge Experimental Station have made many examinations of wild raspberry plants in the foothills. A few, apparently possessing a high degree of hardiness, have been found. Some crosses have been made between these and the Newburgh variety, in the hope of securing a raspberry variety that will go through the winters of southern Alberta without protection. So far this is still a hope. V

Strawberry Mulch

BY the end of this month, strawberry patches, whether they have been mulched or not, normally lie under a cozy blanket of snow in many parts of the prairie provinces.

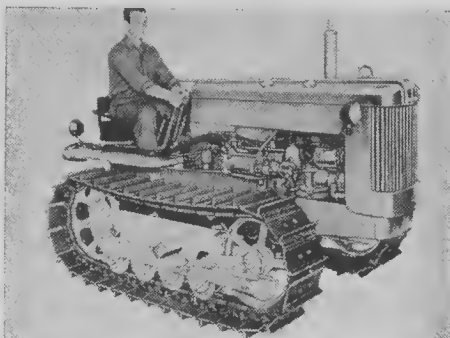
The fall months vary considerably from year to year, but generally the time to apply a mulch to the strawberry patch is soon after the ground begins to freeze, which may occur in late October in some years. P. D. McCalla, Extension Horticulturist, Alberta Department of Agriculture, says that three to four inches of material is generally sufficient. Clean wheat straw is as good as anything, if it is free of grain and weed seeds. Spruce boughs can be used successfully, and sawdust has been tried to a limited extent. The mulch, however, should not pack down to cause smothering or moldiness.

One primary object should be to trap as much snow as possible over the mulch, so that the spreading of brush or other litter on top, will help. The best cover is snow, provided it comes early enough and stays long enough. Care must be taken, however, to remove the mulch just as soon as possible after the danger of heavy spring frost is past, leaving some of the finer materials to work down and provide an undercover, which will tend to keep the berries cleaner. V

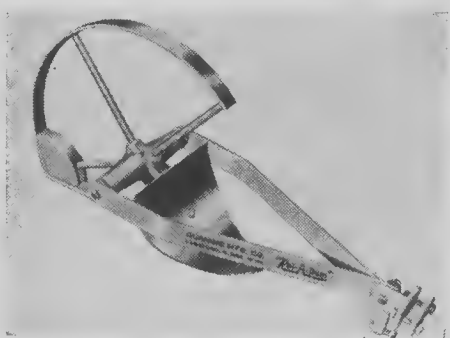
WHAT'S NEW



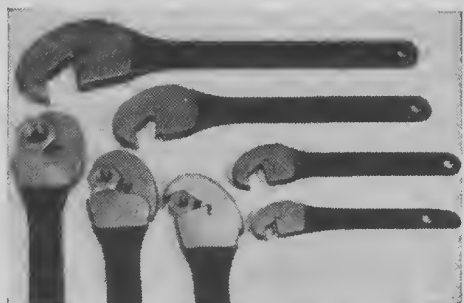
A new two-way spinner plow for the new Model CA Allis-Chalmers tractor, is said to give efficient low-cost plowing of irrigated land and hilly farms, and to make possible shorter turns and narrower headlands, and to eliminate back and dead furrows. (Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.)



A new crawler tractor offers choice of four or five-roller tracks. The crawler is said to provide maximum stability when used with front-end loaders, and to give increased traction. (John Deere Plow Co., Winnipeg.)



This cultivator attachment is for controlling field moisture and checking water run-off and soil erosion. Weight of the soil, taken from the sides of the furrow, is said to trip the wheel, depositing the soil to dam the furrow. (Acme Distributors, 344 Pembina Highway, Winnipeg.)



New Cronna wrenches are said to be self-adjusting, ratchet-action, all-purpose wrenches, requiring no manual adjustments such as screwing or twisting. (Distributed by Dahl Brothers (Canada) Ltd., 29 Melinda Street, Toronto.)



The new Model "500" Case diesel tractor is said to be economical for handling big jobs. It is shown here pulling a five-bottom Case Centennial Plow. (J. I. Case Co., Winnipeg.)



Finest file for Websaws

Want to get a lot of pulpwood or fuel woodcutting done in a day? Keep a crisp-and-even-biting Black Diamond Websaw File handy. . . . Touch up those dulling saw teeth every now and then and see how much faster those wood piles grow. At good hardware stores. Ask for it by name:

BLACK DIAMOND WEBSAW FILE

—the file that gives you many extra saw sharpenings for your money.

Write to us for FREE Instruction Sheet on websaw filing (French or English). Also ask for FREE book, "File Philosophy," on kinds, use and care of files in general. NICHOLSON FILE CO. OF CANADA LTD. Port Hope, Ont.

BLACK DIAMOND FILES

FOR EVERY PURPOSE
Made in Canada for more than 50 years

"Equipment Plus Experience Counts"
STANDARD MACHINE WORKS
660 St. Matthews Ave. Winnipeg
MOTOR REBUILDING — CRANKSHAFT GRINDING
Bearings Rebabitted General Machine Work
Cylinder Reconditioning

SAFE FAST SURE

REMIT BY CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS Money Order

EO-15
FOR SALE AT ALL CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS STATIONS AND EXPRESS OFFICES



EVERYBODY'S TALKING . . . about the sensational Exide ULTRA START!

From farm to farm, the word is going around, "There's no battery like the Exide Ultra Start." Its amazingly longer life is the talk of owners and dealers everywhere.

Yes, when you install an Exide Ultra Start battery in your car, tractor, or combine, you can be sure you won't have to buy another battery for a long, long time.

EXIDE BATTERIES OF CANADA LIMITED
Montreal TORONTO Vancouver

14J

WHEN IT'S AN Exide YOU START!

Send us your RAW WOOL, WASHED WOOL, SOFT KNITTED WOOLLENS, WOVEN WOOLLENS, HARD-KNIT WOOLLENS and COTTONS in exchange for Beautiful Big WOOLLEN BLANKETS at surprisingly small cost.

Satisfactory work and delivery guaranteed.
Ask for our NEW Folder showing how we can save money for you on your woollen needs.

BRANDON WOOLLEN MILLS CO. LTD.
BRANDON, MANITOBA
"Where Bigger and Better Blankets are Made"

Everywhere!
BRIER
Cool in any pipe!

POULTRY

USE
GILLETT'S
100% PURE
LYE



POULTRYMAN'S BEST FRIEND STILL LYE!

Although there is a definite place for the new high-price, high-power disinfectants, poultrymen should bear two points in mind: First, no disinfectant, however powerful, can kill unless it can reach the trouble source. Second, no method has yet proved to be as effective in maintaining flock health as regular and thorough lye cleaning.

LYE DOES MANY JOBS

Lye is at once the cheapest and most effective cleaning and sanitizing agent for all poultry equipment. It cuts through grease extremely fast, removes dirt, and also sanitizes and deodorizes. (Poultry are often irritated by strong smells). It is highly effective against the germs of Coccidiosis, Laryngotracheitis, Infectious Bronchitis, Pullorum, Fowl Cholera, Bacillary White Diarrhoea of young chicks, and roundworm eggs.

USE LYE REGULARLY

The poultryman who cleans regularly with recommended lye solutions (costing around 1¢ a gallon) will seldom, if ever, have need for costly disinfectants, nor will he suffer loss through culls, food waste, disease and death.

GLF-23

USE
GILLETT'S
100% PURE
LYE



YOU WOULDN'T

Take Your Tractor Out For a Pleasure Drive

Well, it is just as ridiculous to purchase broiler-type chicks for maximum egg production and egg-type chicks for broiler or meat production. Buy the right breeds for the job you want done. For maximum egg production we recommend Tweddle R.O.P. Sired White Leghorn, White Leghorn X Rhode Island Red, Rhode Island Red, Rhode Island Red X Barred Rock, Light Sussex X Rhode Island Red. For Broilers our special New Hampshire and New Hampshire crosses. Order your Fall hatched pullet chicks now, they will lay eggs when prices are highest next Summer. We are offering day old Fall hatched pullets at extremely low prices. Prompt delivery on non-sexed, pullets and cockerel chicks, Starter Chicks, Laying Pullets, Broiler Chicks, Broiler Turkey poults. Also booking orders now for Spring hatched chicks and turkey poults. Catalogue.

Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited
FERGUS, ONTARIO

PATENTS
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
FOR MEN OF IDEAS SINCE 1890
302 C.P.R. BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Turkeys look proud in the farmyard, but tempting on the table.

More Chicken Dinners

Tender, ready-to-cook birds, high quality eggs, and lots of publicity are selling Canadians more poultry

THE old idea of an occasional chicken dinner, or a special breakfast of eggs, has been left far behind by poultry producers who are working to sell these nutritious foods. As a result, Canadians have jumped poultry meat consumption from 22 pounds per person in 1950, to 24 pounds in 1951, and up to 25.65 pounds in 1952. In the same three years, egg consumption increased from 22.98 dozen to 23.59 dozen and up to 24.35 dozen per person.

It has taken new production methods, and plenty of publicity, first, to give the people who will eat fowl the kind they want whenever they want it, and second, to convince them that they really do want it. Fresh, fast-grown broilers, newly killed and with hardly a pin feather to flaw their appetizing look, have been a big factor. Cleaned, dressed, and sold ready to cook, they eliminated the disagreeable job of drawing birds on the kitchen tables. Now thousands of city workers pick up a package of chicken on their way home and further swell the demand.

An innovation from eastern Canada last month was probably the opening step in another series of events that will result in Canadians eating more poultry. This was the chicken barbecue at Saskatoon, where Professor Rae, head of the Poultry Department, University of Saskatchewan, called in 100 representatives of all parts of the poultry industry, to act as guinea pigs in a test. He was trying out the barbecue on them. When they picked up, in their fingers, the sizzling pieces of

chicken, hot off the outdoor fire, and ate as much as they wanted, their satisfied smiles proved that the barbecue was a success. Professor Rae pointed out that barbecues could be another major method of selling tender young broilers. He had copied the idea from Ontario, where he was one of 5,000 people at a barbecue one day last summer, eating chicken right off the outdoor grill. He hoped the guests at Saskatoon would soon be planning barbecues of their own.

The Poultry Products Institute of Canada, Inc., is doing an active job of convincing Canadians that they are losing out by not eating more poultry products. This organization, sponsored by poultrymen, is sending useful information to press and radio food commentators about poultry and eggs, recipes and modern methods of preparing poultry products for the table.

At a meeting in Winnipeg, S. L. Rodway, secretary-manager of the organization, exhibited chicken cookbooks, egg cooking hints, a turkey handbook, and a leaflet on how to carve. He announced that January was to be National Egg Month and asked for support of the Institute's efforts to publicize it.

At the conclusion of his address he presented a colored motion picture sound film which he had brought from Toronto. This film, "Turkeys Going to Pieces," was produced by the National Turkey Federation of the United States and clearly illustrated some of the reasons for the increase of 90 per cent in the U.S. per capita consumption of turkey during the past ten years.

TREAT ROOSTS

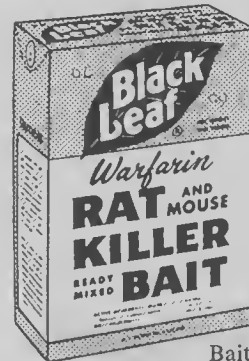
TO KILL
CHICKEN
LICE
AND
FEATHER
MITES



Full directions on every package.

Black Leaf 40® is the original "roost treatment" for ridding chickens of lice and feather mites, proved effective by many years of use on thousands of poultry farms. Handy packages of Black Leaf 40 (up to 1 pound) contain an extra bottle cap with a perforation. With this "cap brush" attached to the bottle, it's easy to tap liquid along roosts and then smear. Fumes rise, killing lice and mites, while chickens perch. One ounce treats 60 feet of roosts — 90 chickens.

KILL RATS this EASY way



Simply put Black Leaf® Rat Killer Bait in protected places where rats and mice can consume it regularly. They like it and literally eat themselves to death. Because other rodents are not warned, entire colonies are easily destroyed. Black Leaf Rat Killer

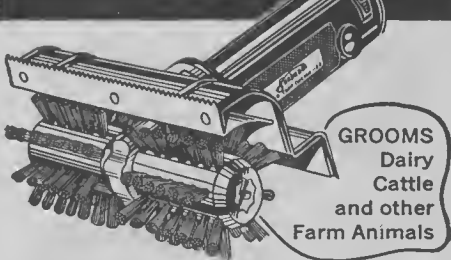
Bait is the powerful rodenticide — WARFARIN — machine-mixed with special bait material that's tasty to rats and mice. It's ready to use. There's nothing to add. Get it today and get rid of rats and mice the easy way.

Black Leaf Rat and Mouse Killer is also available as CONCENTRATE if you prefer to mix your own bait. Directions on package.

All Black Leaf products have full directions on each package. Sold at drug, hardware and farm supply stores everywhere.

Sales Representatives for Canada:
Dunn Sales Ltd. • Toronto • Montreal • Winnipeg

Better, Easier Grooming
with
Sunbeam
STEWART
ELECTRIC GROOMING
BRUSH



This new, all-purpose rotary grooming brush will do a better, faster and easier job of cleaning farm animals. Ideal for dairy cattle. Massages the skin, gives beautiful luster to hair. Nylon bristles remove loose hair, embedded dust and dirt. For 110-120 volts AC-DC. Complete unit includes air-cooled, ball-bearing motor as illustrated. Grooming brush head also available as an attachment for Clipmaster or Shearmaster. Sold through dealers.

Sunbeam CORPORATION
(Canada) Ltd.
Factory • 321 Weston Rd., Toronto

POULTRY

The challenge, said Mr. Rodway, could be taken from the United States. There, both egg and poultry consumption is much higher, per capita, than it is in Canada. His organization is attempting to bring poultry consumption in Canada up toward the U.S. level. V

Wheat in Laying Ration

IF you have no other cereal grain than wheat for the laying ration this winter, there is no need to worry, says the Brandon Experimental Farm. Tests there have shown that birds fed a balanced ration in which wheat was the only cereal grain used, will lay just as well as birds fed a mixture of wheat, oats and barley. The important thing, they point out, is to be sure the necessary protein, mineral and vitamin supplements are added to whatever cereal grains are used.

In the Brandon tests, there was no difference in mortality. Production was equal, body weight was satisfactorily maintained, and feed consumption was similar in the two groups. Apparently the market price of wheat should determine how much to use. V

Prevent Feather-Pulling

AFTER studying feather-pulling in poultry for a number of years, the Fredericton Experimental Station still has not found all the answers to it. They do say that the ability of the poultryman to keep his birds busy and contented has much to do with prevention.

Feather-pulling sometimes does appear, even in well-managed flocks, but mechanical devices attached to the beaks will usually stop the habit; and, says the station, these apparently have no ill effects on the birds. Such devices may be attached to all the pullets in the fall, as they are housed, or they may be used only on the more serious offenders, as required.

If the habit is not checked, the birds will become nervous and partly denuded of feathers. It may lead to cannibalism with large losses in eggs and birds. V

Bringing Pullets Into Production

WHEN pullets go into their winter quarters, they are accustomed to the outdoors, and require plenty of fresh air, if they are to stay healthy. R. J. Higginson, Alberta Department of Agriculture, recommends that windows in the poultry house be left open, but covered with wire until the weather becomes severe. This should prevent colds.

Feeding the birds is the next step in bringing them to full lay, and Mr. Higginson suggests that growing mash be fed until they are laying 25 to 30 per cent. Then they will be ready for a gradual change to laying or breeding mash. Grain should be fed liberally during the fall and winter, if the pullets are to increase their body weight and still lay heavily. There should be at least 25 to 30 lineal feet of hopper space per 100 birds. V



with

Marvelube **5W**
the "WINTERIZED"
Motor Oil

Marvelube 5W is especially made to be "fluid" at below zero temperatures. Not only does your engine turn faster—start easier, with less battery drain—but you reduce metal-to-metal wear during the critical warm-up period.

When weather turns warm there's no need to worry about engine protection because Marvelube 5W is processed to resist thinning.

Marvelube 5W is highly detergent, and is "tough" in every way. It fights low temperature corrosion which can be a serious cause of winter engine wear.

Use Marvelube 5W for trouble-free driving—longer engine life.

See your
IMPERIAL OIL
Agent



What many buildings are really made of . . .



When you look at any building in which life insurance dollars have been invested, you may see only bricks and mortar. But these buildings are really fashioned out of many different people's *dreams*.

What dreams? Perhaps a father's hope of sending his boy to college some day. Or a school teacher's goal of a trip to Europe. Or someone's plan to pay off a mortgage, buy a farm, or retire at 65.

Out of such dreams many different kinds of buildings are constructed all over the nation. Schools, stores, office buildings, homes, hotels, power plants, factories — these are some of the useful structures created with the aid of money which life insurance companies invest for their policyholders.

So, if *you* are a life insurance policyholder, remember . . . while you're working to make your dreams come true . . . while you're providing for your family's security . . . you're also helping to make Canada a better land to live in!

AT YOUR SERVICE!

A trained life underwriter, representing one of the more than 50 Canadian, British and United States life insurance companies in Canada, will gladly help you plan for your family's security and your own needs in later years. Rely on him!

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

"It is Good Citizenship to own Life Insurance"

L-553C

FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



Club leader Jim Bennetto has high hopes for the Chinook wheat growing here. It will be distributed to members next spring, for seeding in their own plots.

A Club That Gets Results

Young people become enthusiastic farmers after their training in Piapot Grain and Calf Clubs

THE district around Piapot, Saskatchewan, has seen great changes since the famous Indian chief, who gave his name to the town, made his futile effort to stop the westward advance of the white man's civilization. Although the chief pitched his wigwam in the direct path of the oncoming railway, he was pushed aside to let the workers lay the ribbons of steel. The succeeding surge of settlers took over the land of his beloved buffalo, and waving fields of grain became the marks of the countryside.

Jim Bennetto, leader of the Piapot 4-H Grain Club, is one of the district's youngest enthusiasts for good crops; and through the grain club, is adding bushels to the yield of district farms. When The Country Guide called on him in July, he was disking down weeds that had grown into his summerfallow while the rain-soaked land was too soft for heavy machinery. We walked over his rolling land to the grain fields, and looked at the thick green stand of wheat.

"This is the new variety, Chinook," he said. "It is resistant to sawfly damage, and has better milling qualities than Rescue. That's why I want to get our club members growing some. The ten bushels I planted this spring was all we could get, but there should be enough from it to give every member some for next year.

"Other new varieties have been brought to Piapot by the grain club too," he pointed out. "Thatcher wheat, Titan barley, Victory, Ajax and Fortune oats all were brought here by the grain club to put bigger yields on district fields."

BUT new varieties are just one of the projects of club work. Jim was busy this summer encouraging members to dress up their club plots with their own signs. This would give them greater pride in their plots. He discussed, at meetings, better methods of growing grains. He thought, with The Country Guide, that after all, one

of the chief purposes of any 4-H club is to make farming so successful and challenging, that at least some of the members will choose to spend their lives on the farm. At Piapot that condition, too, has been met in the past.

Of former Piapot Calf Club members who have grown to maturity, he recalled that John Birchall is now working with his dad on their grain farm, while Robert Mann is at home too, with his dad, looking after a good herd of white-faced cattle. Bob and Doug Borman are at home on their grain and Hereford farm. Ralph and Dave Drever are putting their calf-club training to use with their herd of beef cattle, while the two Ecclestons, Bob and Eric, are at home with their dad on the farm. The Sandersons, too, Ralph and Stan, are now farming together.

Cece Raymond was leader of the grain and calf clubs during Jim's final years of membership, and when Cece asked him to take over the calf club when he left the junior ranks, he turned it down. Cece, he said, was doing too good a job to be replaced. But he was willing to help, and took over the grain club to relieve his friend of a part of his heavy job. ✓

Hobbies And Happiness

A. J. WIRICK, supervisor of adult education in Saskatchewan's Extension Department, provides this useful thought in the 4-H Club News Letter:

"The secret of happiness lies in making the best of what we have. This does not mean that we must accept things as they are. Too many of us, however, make use only of some of the things around us—and only some of our talents and skills. No matter how interesting and exciting our daily work may be, we need to develop other activities and interests. We need a hobby." ✓

WORKSHOP

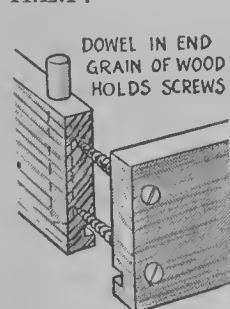
Useful Ideas
For the Farm

As the weather turns colder more time can profitably be spent in the workshop

Bracket Cushions. My two-wheeled trailer is not equipped with overload springs, and there was always a danger of breaking springs when going over rough or bumpy roads. I bolted

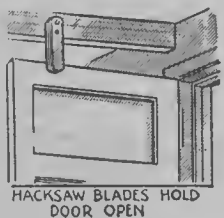


STRIPS OF INNER TUBE
two strong metal brackets to the cross member, as shown. The brackets are of such length that when the trailer is fully loaded the lower ends come to within one or two inches of the axle. Several layers of rubber from an old inner tube are wrapped around the axle. When the weight of the load, or bumps, cause the spring to bound, the brackets strike the cushioned axle, reducing the danger of breakages.—H.E.F.

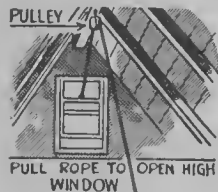


Holding Screws Tight. I have had a lot of trouble with screws pulling out of the end grain of wood. If you drill a hole and insert a dowel, the screws will grip securely in the cross grain of the dowel.—A.B., Sask.

Door Holder. If you have a door that you do a lot of carrying through and it keeps swinging shut, take five old hacksaw blades and nail them together onto a stud above the door, as shown in the illustration. They will bend enough to let the door slip past, and will hold it open until it is pulled shut.—I.W.D.



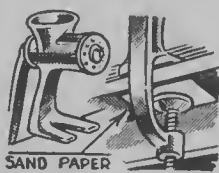
Reaching High Windows. In our 24 by 34-foot crib we open the high windows with a rope fastened to the windows, running through a pulley at the roof. This does away with the necessity of hunting up a ladder, or clambering up the wall, when you want the window open to run in the elevator, or get ventilation. The windows have to be loose enough to raise easily, and drop when the rope is slackened.—I.W.D.



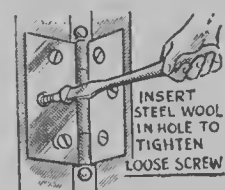
Removing Grinder Nut. When loosening the nut on the shaft of a grinder wheel I hold it by wrapping a length of old belting around the wheel and holding it with one hand while I loosen the nut with the other. The same idea can be applied to a circular saw.—A.B., Sask.



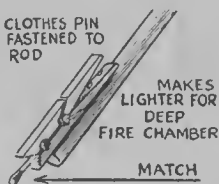
Steadying the Grinder. The meat grinder will often work loose from the table when you are using it. A piece of sandpaper under the clamp with the rough side against the table will hold it steady.—I.W.D.



Tightening Screws. If a screw has loosened up and no longer holds, insert a wad of steel wool in the hole and replace the screw. Putty, plastic wood, roof putty or a sliver of wood can be used in the same way.—A.I.S.



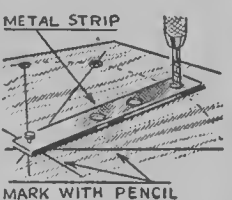
Oil Burner Light. To light oil or gas-burning tank heaters fasten a clothes pin to a stiff rod. A lighted match placed in the clothes pin can be lowered into the tank heater or stove.—C.I.E.



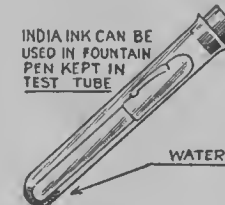
Winding Thread. To wind up a large amount of thin wire, thread or fishing line put a stove or machine bolt in your electric drill, fasten the end of the thread and start the drill running. It won't take long to wind it up.—H.H.M.



Uniform Holes. If you should have to drill a number of holes in a perfect circle cut a metal strip and put a small hole in one end through which it can be tacked down and drill another the right distance away for the size of circle wanted. Drill all the holes through this hole in the metal strip and they will be in a circle.—H.E.F.



Quick Drying Ink. I use quick drying ink in an ordinary fountain pen by keeping my pen in the desk, in a test tube with a few drops of water in the bottom of it. The test tube is kept corked. This is worth doing with any pen if you do not use it very often, even with ordinary ink.—W.F.S.



Thawing the Pump. If your iron pump gives you trouble freezing around the stuffing, or the packing nut, keep a small bottle with a screw-cap full of methyl hydrate near the pump. Each time you use the pump, put about a teaspoonful or so of this alcohol around the plunger rod, or packing nut. This will prevent freezing.—J.A.G.

STOP COLD DRAFTS WINTER

Have a Warm-Sunlit Home!
MAKE LOW COST STORM DOORS AND WINDOWS!

Save UP TO 40% ON FUEL
15 MILLION SATISFIED USERS
Have relied on this TRADE MARK For Winter Protection YOU CAN TOO!



HOLD IN HEAT
KEEP OUT COLD

Just Cut and Tack On



Porch Enclosures



Poultry, Hog House and Barn Windows
FLEXIBLE, SHATTERPROOF
MADE BETTER, LAST LONGER

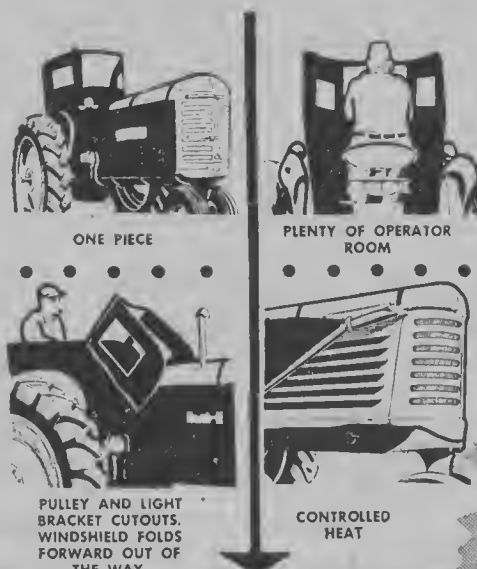
Warp's
TOP QUALITY

WINDOW MATERIALS

The name "Warp's" branded along the edge of a Window Material is your Guarantee of long wear, and Years of satisfaction. Warp Brothers are pioneers in the Window Material Field—constantly experimenting and testing to give you the Best that money can buy. That's why it will pay you to look for and insist on a window material branded "Warp's" along the edge.



SOLD BY LOCAL HDWE. & LBR. DEALERS EVERYWHERE
WARP BROS. 25 YEARS OF PIONEERING LEADERSHIP IN PRODUCING FLEXIBLE WINDOW MATERIALS CHICAGO, ILL.



KEEP WARM WHILE YOU WORK

with the genuine
COMPARE!

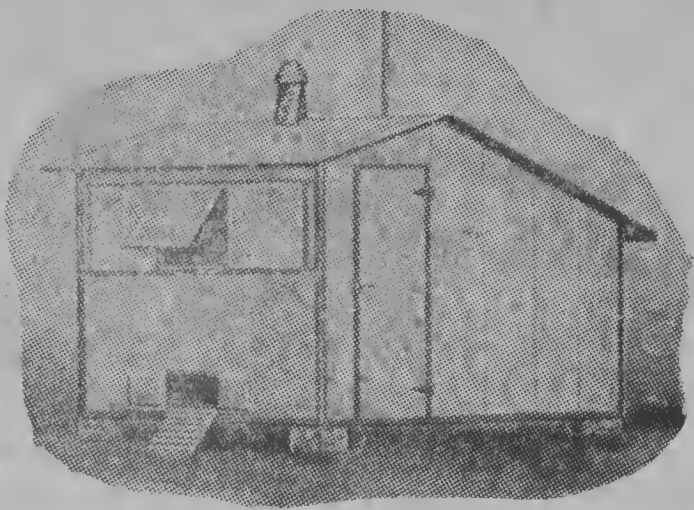
Yes, Compare and you will specify the GENUINE HEAT-HOUSER. Compact, easily installed on most tractors, the Genuine Heat-Houser is designed for Row Crop, Conversion, Small Standard, Large Standard and Track Type tractors. See your dealer or write for free folders.

ALLIED FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
Sutherland Ave. at King St.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
KERN FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
REGINA-SASKATOON-
PRINCE ALBERT-YORKTON.
SWIFT CURRENT

NORTHWEST FARM EQUIPMENT LTD.
Corner Seventh Ave. and Sixth St. E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
FINNING TRACTOR & EQUIP., CO., LTD.
940 Station St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

- NO HOLES TO DRILL
- NO EXTRAS TO BUY
- ONE PIECE CANVAS
- WATER RESISTANT
- PROTECTS TRACTOR

Heat-Houser
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



ASBESTOS-CEMENT **Turnall SHEETFLEXTOS**

for Dairy and Poultry Houses

SAFETY — ECONOMY — CLEANLINESS

Turnall Asbestos-Cement Sheetflextos offers many advantages to the poultry and dairy farmer. It is fire-resistant—rodent and insect proof—need never be painted.

Turnall Sheetflextos can be easily BRUSHED CLEAN with a stable broom or hosed under pressure with water—it is not affected by dampness, will not rot or decay—can be quickly erected by anyone who can hammer a nail and saw a board. It actually becomes tougher with age, assuring a maximum of economy with a minimum of maintenance.

Thickness 1/8", Size of Sheet 48" x 48", and 48" x 96". Bending radius on the length of an eight-foot sheet is 30". The bending radius is 36" on the width.

Specifications, Literature on Request



ATLAS ASBESTOS COMPANY LIMITED
MONTREAL - TORONTO - WINNIPEG - VANCOUVER

A Member of the Turner & Newall Organization

63-29

TRADE YOUR ROLLOVER SCRAPER ON
A SUCCESS HYDRAULIC SCRAPER ON
RUBBER — Generous Trade Allowance



SUCCESS

Hydraulic scraper,
four sizes. Wheels
changeable sides and
rear.

**SUCCESS AUTOMATIC LAND
LEVELLER CO. LTD.**
MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

BURNING, ITCHING

Pain of Simple PILES

Relieved FAST with PAZO

If you suffer from the burning, weakening pain of simple piles, get soothing Pazo! Pazo Ointment soothes those raw, inflamed tissues fast... helps reduce swelling... lubricates and eases painful, hardened parts... quickly helps to heal cracking and soreness. Thousands have found cooling, comforting relief from throbbing pain with Pazo. Get Pazo, get real comfort right away—in tubes or tins.

**TURN YOUR
GRAIN
TICKETS
INTO A
NEST
EGG...**

WHEN you cash your grain tickets, why not place the money in a savings account at The Bank of Nova Scotia... as a nest egg for the future.



• Your Partner
In Helping Canada Grow

● This feature is furnished monthly
by United Grain Growers Limited

MONTHLY

Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of United Grain Growers Limited

New records in volume of business, in earnings, and in the financial strength of United Grain Growers Limited, were announced by President J. E. Brownlee at the Company's Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting held in Winnipeg on the 4th and 5th of November.

Earnings for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1953, were \$2,357,000, after charging \$975,000 for patronage dividend and \$150,000 for provision against inventory valuation. Thus the total revenue for the year was \$3,482,000 which compared with a corresponding figure of \$3,222,000 the previous year.

Provision for depreciation amounted to approximately \$799,000 and interest on bonds was \$200,000, leaving a net profit after taxes of \$648,000, to be carried to earned surplus. This compared with a figure of \$575,000 in the previous year. Working capital increased by some \$174,000 in the year, to reach the substantial total of \$6,636,000. Provision for a capital stock dividend of five per cent amounted to \$240,000. The paid-up capital stock of \$4,795,000 is supplemented by general reserve and surplus bringing the shareholders' equity to \$8,920,000.

One of the outstanding features of the Report is the large inventory of grains which at July 31 amounted to \$34,591,000. This high value for grain inventories reflects the growth of Canadian carryovers in recent years. Last year, inventory value of grains was \$23,000,000 and \$13,000,000 two years ago.

These are consolidated figures for United Grain Growers Limited and its subsidiaries including The Public Press Limited, United Grain Growers Securities Company Limited and The Grain Growers Export Company Limited. All showed satisfactory results during the year.

The Report attributed the increased revenue of the Company to larger handlings and an increased volume of grain in storage. This was the result of a high grade crop which was by far the largest in the history of western Canada, strong market demand, and fewer handling and transportation difficulties than in the previous year.

Capital expenditures during the year amounted to \$1,500,000 bringing the total net increase in value of capital assets at cost, during the past six years, to \$8,143,000. Most of these expenditures were directed to enlarging and improving the Company's elevator system. The Report emphasized that the need for continuing such work has been and continues to be the most important problem requiring the attention of the Board of Directors. It indicated a four-fold aspect of the program. Firstly, the number of points of operation was increased mainly by elevator purchases in 1947. Secondly, because of more rapid delivery of grain resulting from increased farm mechanization, it became necessary to provide improved equipment and greater storage accommodation. Thirdly, increased storage space has

become necessary in recent years because of large crops and growing year-end carryovers of grain. Finally, all companies face a large replacement problem in respect of older country elevators.

The present grain storage question was discussed at some length, it being pointed out that three years of exceptionally good crops in western Canada are largely responsible for the present situation. The Company's program of construction, still in progress, has added millions of bushels of additional space for the handling of customers' grain and has served to alleviate the situation to no small extent.

The Elevator System

The Company's elevator system now comprises 621 country elevators distributed over the three Prairie Provinces and the Peace River area of British Columbia. Large terminal elevators with a combined capacity of 9,200,000 bushels are operated at the head of the lakes and Vancouver, B.C.

Considerable storage capacity was added to the country elevator system during the past year, comprising a net increase of seven elevators and forty-one permanent annexes. The country elevator capacity is now supplemented by 600 annexes, 337 coal sheds, 307 warehouses, and 390 agents' dwellings.

Various improvements to existing elevators brought capital expenditures on the country elevator system to \$1,400,000 for the year, and for the past five years to \$4,000,000.

Farm Supplies Department

An important phase of the Company's operations is the distribution of high quality farm supplies at prices as low as possible. This highly efficient service is important to customers and exerts an important influence on prices at which various commodities are sold within the sphere of the Company's operations.

The Report points to the substantial decline in binder twine prices from those previously prevailing. The Company continues as one of the major distributors of binder twine in western Canada.

Other principal commodities distributed through this department are coal, chemical weed killers, and livestock and poultry feeds. The latter are manufactured under the "Money-Maker" brand in the Company's own feed plant at South Edmonton. Quality of the product is rigorously maintained and formulas are in accord with the latest scientific knowledge of animal and poultry nutrition.

Details of the year's operations in all branches of the Company are contained in the Forty-Seventh Annual Report which will be going to shareholders shortly. In addition, delegates will be reporting to their respective locals on the meeting itself, which was composed of the largest delegate body in the history of the organization.

Supplementary Quotas for Oats Producers

Two recent Canadian Wheat Board instructions will permit growers of oats in western Canada to deliver over the

COMMENTARY

three-bushel quota based on "specified acreage" which has been in force since the commencement of the crop year. The purpose is to ensure a sufficient supply of oats in commercial position to meet the Board's shipping requirements for domestic and export markets.

Effective October 20, 1953, the Board established a supplementary quota on oats which permits producers who indicated an acreage seeded to oats in 1953, to deliver an additional three bushels per seeded acre of oats. This applies at specified points only and depends, of course, upon the availability of elevator space. This supplementary quota is based on *actual acreage* seeded to oats and *not* on "specified acreage."

Effective November 1, 1953, delivery points at which space has been provided in excess of the amount required for the initial quota of three bushels per "specified acre" and the supplementary oats quota of three bushels per seeded acre, were designated as alternative delivery points at which any producer, regardless of his designated shipping point, could deliver up to the balance of his initial quota and the supplementary oats quota. This arrangement is expected to remain in effect as long as the initial quota remains at three bushels per specified acre.

Car Order Books Discontinued

By order of the Transport Controller all railways in western Canada have been instructed to discontinue the operation of car order books until December 31, 1953. This action is reported to have been taken after consultation with and the approval of the Canadian Wheat Board and the Board of Grain Commissioners.

The reason given for the discontinuation of the car order books was the necessity of giving preference to and confining of shipments of grain to certain grades and kinds of grain to suit requirements of the Canadian Wheat Board for both east coast and west coast shipments.

Current Crop Smaller but of Good Quality

This year's grain crop in western Canada is smaller than that of last year but is of high quality, according to latest official reports. Good growing weather during the summer and ideal harvesting conditions in most sections of the Prairies enabled the crop to be harvested in good condition.

The Board of Grain Commissioners' laboratory in Winnipeg reports the new wheat crop to be better in bushel weight, protein content, and baking quality than last year. Inspections so far this year indicate that a high proportion of the wheat is grading Three Northern and better, with the possibility that No. Two Northern will be the largest grade. The volume of tough wheat is not expected to be large and as yet there is no indication of any appreciable quantity of frost-damaged grain.

Estimated production of all grains in the three Prairie Provinces, with last year's production in brackets, is as

follows: Wheat 564,000,000 bushels (664,000,000), barley 262,000,000 bushels (281,000,000), oats 273,000,000 bushels (346,000,000), rye 27,000,000 bushels (23,000,000) and flaxseed 10,200,000 bushels (12,000,000).

The 1953 durum wheat crop probably suffered more damage from rust than any other cereal crop, and present estimates indicate less than 8,000,000 bushels harvested. Most of this will grade 3 C.W. with a fair quantity of 4 C.W. Similar conditions have prevailed in the United States and there is now a strong demand for good quality durum wheats.

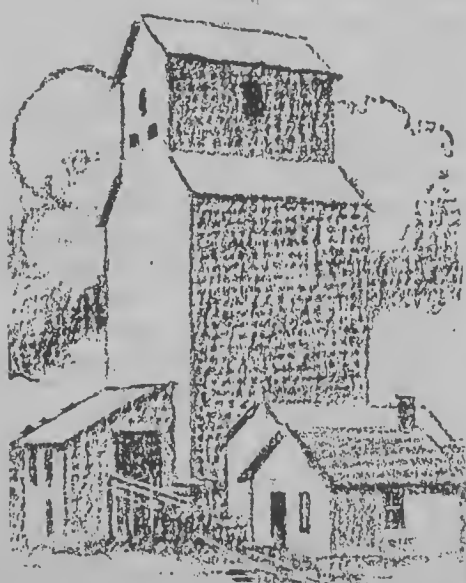
U.S. Feed Grain Supplies

The supply of feed grains in the United States and the number of livestock on feed are of considerable importance to the Canadian producer of coarse grains. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, the total supply of all grains and other concentrates for the 1953-54 season is a little larger than in 1952-53. A small decline in the numbers of grain-consuming animal units is anticipated.

Nearly all of the increase in the feed supply is due to the larger corn supply which is close to the 1949 record. The present corn supply is estimated at approximately four billion bushels.

However, it is interesting to note that the total supply of each of the other feed grains is below average. The 1953-54 barley supply was estimated in early October at about 313 million bushels, the smallest since 1938. Production was below average in the north-central regions with a large supply in the coastal areas. The U.S.D.A. states this will probably result in "a continuation of rather heavy imports from Canada, where supplies this year are the largest on record."

The total supply of oats is expected to be about 120 million bushels smaller than in 1952-53. This year's acreage in the U.S. was about two per cent larger than last year but yields were considerably lower, especially in the mid-western producing states. Imports of oats, principally from Canada, have exceeded 60 million bushels in each of the past two years and have been heavy during the first half of the present year. The level of imports in 1953-54 is uncertain as yet.



NOVEMBER 30 is the Deadline for Full 1953 Hospitalization Coverage under S.H.S.P.

✓ If your Tax is still unpaid, mail a cheque **right away** to your local collection office.

Be Safe . . . Don't Be Sorry!

RATES

Adults:

Including persons over 18 years and all persons who are self-supporting, married, widowed or divorced. **\$15.00**

Dependents:

Under 18 years of age. **\$5.00**

Maximum Tax:

For any taxpayer, his spouse, dependents under 18 years of age, dependents between 18 and 21 attending educational institutions, and incapacitated children over 18 years. **\$40.00**



If your tax is more than \$20, you may pay \$20 now—balance by May 31, 1954.

53-4

SASKATCHEWAN HOSPITAL SERVICES PLAN

Always make sure that your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription

When you travel carry...



**CANADIAN
PACIFIC
EXPRESS
TRAVELLERS
CHEQUES**

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL
CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENTS AND MOST BANKS



Attractive Mrs. Lily Rekas of Connecticut is a hardworking wife and mother.

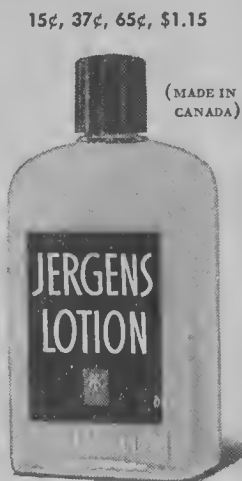
"I wash 9000 pieces of glassware a year... but I'm proud of my pretty hands!"

When lovely Lily Rekas lifts a glass to toast her husband, he can see at a glance that her hands are as soft and pretty as a bride's.

Yet those very same hands have to wash *thousands* of glasses a year. (And so do yours!)

Detergents make lighter work for Lily. Detergent suds really *melt* away dirt and grease. But unfortunately — those suds can also take away the natural oils and youthful softness of your hands!

How does Lily keep her hands so nice? She never forgets this simple step. After detergents or any harsh cleanser — pure, white Jergens Lotion goes right on her hands.



Being liquid, Jergens Lotion penetrates the skin instantly (doesn't merely "coat" the surface). In seconds, it actually helps *replace* the softening moisture your hands need.

There are two ingredients in Jergens

Lotion that doctors use for softening. And women use much more Jergens Lotion than any other hand care in the world.

You ought to see Lily's lovely hands. They're two of the best reasons for remembering to use Jergens Lotion!

So keep on using detergents, and keep on using Jergens Lotion. You can *tell* your husband about your hard work — but don't ever let him feel it in your soft and pretty hands.

Use JERGENS LOTION — avoid detergent hands

Rural Problems Aired at Hearings

Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life completes provincial hearings and enters last phase

by J. E. PASCOE

WEEK-LONG provincial hearings in Regina and Saskatoon, during the first half of October, have given Saskatchewan's Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life a variety of views on rural problems and what should be done about them.

The great mass of material filed in briefs and in recorded statements, indicates the success of the Commission's policy of getting first-hand information from rural residents, and from organizations with province-wide farm and town interests. Even though it adds to their heavy task and increases the time pressure on their report, which is due next July, the six Commissioners, headed by Chairman W. B. Baker, are sure that by sifting all the evidence carefully, they can come up with answers that will help chart the course of rural life in Saskatchewan for the next 25 years.

At the Regina and Saskatoon hearings, over 80 organizations sent in briefs based on the thinking of their membership-at-large. Nearly 60 of these organizations had representatives at the hearings, for question-and-answer sessions with the Commissioners.

Despite the widely differing suggestions and proposals, there is a general pattern of thought that the Commissioners can look at from all angles, when preparing their final report.

For instance, many of those sitting down with the Commissioners for expression of personal opinions agree that the section and township pattern of farm settlement in the early homesteading days, with road allowances every mile east and west and every two miles north and south, set the stage for some of the present-day problems of scattered farm homes, lack of roads, rural electrification costs and empty country schools.

There is not quite as much agreement regarding possible solutions to this problem of scattered farm homes, arranged with little regard for all-weather roads, or power and telephone service. Some propose moving farm homes onto small holdings bordering main highways that carry power lines and pass by centralized public and high schools. They recognize the

limitations of this plan, which is based on living some distance from the main farm and carrying on operations by travelling back and forth, over roads at least passable when the weather is fit for land work. Their main argument is that it would be cheaper to move isolated farm homes to good roads and power lines, than it would be to take the good roads and power lines to scattered farmsteads.

THE Commissioners, at present, are giving no indication of their official views. In fact, they make it very clear that they will have no official views until they get all the facts assembled. But at nearly every hearing some of their questions seek to delve into the advantages and disadvantages of this road re-settlement plan, and its possible acceptance as a definite provincial policy.

All six Commissioners agree that road re-settlement is pretty advanced thinking even in this rapidly changing period of mechanized farming. But they have been given the job of charting the course of rural living for the next 25 years; and they are giving every proposal careful study, to assess its long-range implications in connection with possible solutions to the problems of country schools, farm electrification, rural isolation in the winter and the growing movement of farmers into nearby towns and larger cities.

This movement of farmers into urban centers, in itself, has brought a variety of views before the Commission. There are those who say that this modern trend should be encouraged, because of better living conditions in the towns and the ease of operating mechanized grain farms from city homes. Others deplore the increasing size of farms, and call for a return to smaller family farm units as the most effective way to assure greater prosperity and economic stability for the province as a whole.

This brings up the question of limiting the size of farms, a subject that can start an argument in almost any group. Most of those who think such a step desirable are quick to agree that restrictive legislation should not be attempted, and would not work effectively if it were tried, because of



The Royal Commission holds sittings at Saskatoon: (L. to R.) T. H. Bourassa, Mrs. Nancy Adams, C. W. Gibbings, Professor W. B. Baker (Chairman), H. L. Fowler and J. L. Phelps.

How many Canadians work for Inco?



"Well, in the city of Sudbury there are upwards of 50,000 people, and 20,000 more in the mining communities around Sudbury. A large proportion of them work for Inco or have jobs that wouldn't exist if it weren't for the nickel mines and plants. Many more work at the great nickel refinery at Port Colborne, Ontario."



"It must cost a lot for wages?"

"Yes, Dear, in 1952 the International Nickel Company paid over \$65,000,000 in wages and salaries to Canadian workers. And of course thousands more people earned a living producing the food, clothing, furniture and other things bought by nickel employees, and the machinery, equipment, lumber and power used in the nickel mines and plants. So Inco really helps to create employment all over Canada."



"The Romance of Nickel"
a 72 page book fully illustrated,
will be sent free on request
to anyone interested.



INCO Nickel

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

avoid INDIGESTION caused by tea or coffee!



If you are a victim of indigestion — sleeplessness or nervousness — your trouble may be the caffeine in tea and coffee.

Of course many people can drink those beverages without ill-effects. But many others cannot — they suffer serious nervous upsets due to the caffeine in tea and coffee. You may be one of these!

You can find out easily — this way. Eliminate caffeine from your diet for thirty days — drink Postum instead of tea and coffee. Then see how much better you feel!

For Postum contains no caffeine — will not affect your digestion, cost you sleep, attack your nerves or heart. Postum is made of roasted whole wheat and bran, slightly sweetened. A drink with a rich, distinctive taste — a flavor millions prefer.

Your grocer has Postum. Get a jar today — start your 30-day test! You'll find that Postum is most convenient — made instantly in the cup. And is more economical than some other hot beverages — costs less than a cent a cup. A product of General Foods.

Postum

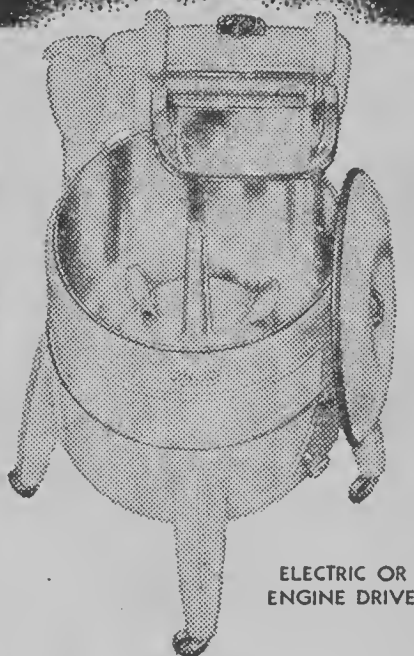
P-233

\$66⁵⁰ FOR YOUR OLD ELECTRIC WASHER

ON THE NEW
Beatty
STAINLESS STEEL
DOUBLE TUB

EVERLASTING, RUST-PROOF

EASY TERMS
ON THE
BALANCE . . .



ELECTRIC OR
ENGINE DRIVE

Stainless steel is used for the inner tub — won't chip, stain or scratch. The agitator is the famous Beatty human-hand type — has double the action of any other made in Canada. Does twice as much washing in the same time as others. The wringer wrings drier than any other. The ball-bearing mechanism outlasts them all.

BEATTY BROS. LIMITED • HEAD OFFICE: FERGUS, ONTARIO
Branches: Saint John, N. B., Montreal, Fergus, Winnipeg, Edmonton. British
Columbia Representative: McLennan, McFeely & Prior Limited, Vancouver.

MAIL COUPON FOR BOOKLET AND PRICES

BEATTY BROS. LIMITED, BOX F 508, FERGUS, ONT.

Please send me literature, prices and complete details about the \$66.50 trade-in allowance you are offering on my old washer.

Are you wired for electricity yet?.....

Name.....R. R. No.....

Post Office.....Prov.....

Nearest Town or Village.....



what the Law Society of Saskatchewan brief calls possible "loopholes." A graduated land tax, progressively heavier for each additional quarter above the size of farm established as an economic unit for any particular district, is the most-often suggested plan for discouraging too large holdings and for providing more land for young people who want to farm. The brief from the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Saskatchewan, in particular, favors such a graduated tax as the best way to get smaller farms and more resident farm families, and thus restore "rural values and rural virtues."

The need for greater appreciation of rural living is stressed in many briefs, with the suggestion that the Commission can do something about impressing on farmers that theirs is "a way of life" and not just a means of making money.

THE Commission has heard many briefs which emphasize the "satisfactions" arising from life in the country. The Saskatchewan Horticultural Societies Association believes that well-planned farmsteads, with shelterbelts, dugouts and flower gardens, will create more interest in farm grounds and keep farm families from moving into the cities. The Saskatchewan Natural History Society thinks a greater appreciation of Nature, and more knowledge of bird and animal life, will help keep young people more interested in farm residence. Briefs from the Saskatchewan Library Association and the North Central Saskatchewan Regional Library group, stress the need for better library facilities for rural residents.

These briefs have the same object in mind, that of pointing out the many natural advantages of country life that cannot be enjoyed in the city. Their main aim is to slow down the present trend toward "urbanization" of the province. They represent a major problem for the Commission because of the emphasis placed on intangibles, such as the satisfactions that cannot be measured by charts and graphs, and must be decided by the rural people themselves.

The more tangible rural problems, such as education, marketing, farm credit, taxes and prices, are, of course, stressed in most of the briefs, particularly in those from organizations connected with farm management, or agricultural research. Most of these briefs are specific in their recommendations, the one big exception being the submission from the Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists, which fails to indicate what rural problems its highly trained researchers regard as most pressing.

There are briefs on the value of co-operative farming, on larger municipal units, and on the benefits that could result from the South Saskatchewan River Dam. Views are given on crop insurance, co-ordination of services, better servicing of farm machinery and location of trade centers for rural customers.

For these tangible problems the Commission will be able to work out definite recommendations that will represent their own thinking, backed by the views expressed in the briefs, and the findings of the Commission's research division which has been carrying on intensive studies and field surveys for the past year.

turn POOR FEED into a TOP RATION



AT YOUR FEED DEALER'S NOW!

BETALASSES makes even the coarsest of straw palatable to your stock. Its 50% sugar content makes it the fastest and best fattener known. The mineral salts it contains are a tonic to the appetites and general condition of every animal.

What's more, you'll save many dollars in feed grain costs, because a small amount of BETALASSES makes any grain ration go further.

NOTE: D.M.B. PULP ALSO AVAILABLE.

Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd.
RAYMOND ALBERTA

it pays to use

ELEPHANT Brand FERTILIZERS

Manufactured by
The Consolidated Mining & Smelting
Company of Canada Limited
Ask your dealer or write
Vancouver nearest office: Calgary
Saskatoon Winnipeg

COMINCO
ELEPHANT BRAND
FERTILIZERS
power to grow

FARM LIGHT BATTERIES

Guaranteed
7 Years
6-12-32-110
volt systems

Get details now from
GLOBELITE BATTERIES LTD.
WINNIPEG

Globelite

House Dust Aggravated BRONCHITIS

"From time to time I suffer, especially in cold weather, from asthma and bronchitis," writes Mrs. D. Lavigne, Noelville, Ont. "Certain foods, and even dust, bring on an attack. I begin to wheeze, gasp and fight for breath, and soon I have a racking bronchial cough. It was fortunate that I learned about RAZ-MAH. When I take RAZ-MAH I know I can count on quick relief from wheezing, gasping and coughing!"

Let RAZ-MAH relieve you of the coughing and fighting for breath of Bronchitis. Also for Asthma and Hay Fever. Get RAZ-MAH at druggists, 65c, \$1.35. R-60

Plants of Farms and Ranches

Field reference book on native plants of the Canadian prairies

FEW farmers or ranchers are botanists, or even well enough acquainted with botanical terms to use, with any degree of acquaintance, a system of plant classification. Nevertheless, there is no other method by which comparatively rare plants or those which happen to be unknown to the finder can be identified. The only sure method of identification under such circumstances is to "trace them down" through the system of plant classification by divisions, subdivisions, classes, families, genera, species—and sometimes forms, subspecies and varieties—established by those botanists whose specialty is the classification of plant forms.

A general classification deals, however, with the whole world of plants, and it is, therefore, much more convenient if one can use a classification which deals with only the plants found in a specified area. Such a classification is now available for the plants found in the farming and ranching area of the Canadian prairies. The author is A. C. Budd who is range botanist in the Canada Department of Agriculture, stationed at the Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. It takes the form of a 339-page processed (not printed) handbook of foolscap size, and is intended primarily for agricultural representatives, weed inspectors, school teachers and such farmers and others as wish to make use of it.

It is published by the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, and contains not only an index of scientific names, but of common names as well. Also, there is an illustrated glossary, by the use of which a careful person, unfamiliar with many botanical terms, can find a small drawing illustrating what is meant by such terms as a clasping, sessile, or whorl leaf, or one that is linear, ovate, spatulated in shape, and occurs in trifoliate, compound pinnate or digitate form. Likewise, there are illustrations of flower parts, diagrams of various recognized forms of flower aggregation or inflorescence, as well as flower types and diagrams of different forms of fruit. In addition to these helpful drawings are scores of others representing different plants, by which, for example, a person unfamiliar with wild morning glory and field bind weed could readily tell them apart.

Mr. Budd does not claim that this handbook completely represents the flora of the prairie provinces, nor does he guarantee it free of inaccuracies. It is as complete as present knowledge will permit, and as free of technical terms as accurate description will permit. The handbook contains, in all, graphic descriptions of about 1,200 species of plants. The commonly cultivated garden and field crops are, as a rule, omitted, as are the less common sedges and willows which are very numerous. ✓

Tidy Up Your Affairs

When costs are rising and farm prices declining is the time for careful financial planning

NOW is a good time for farmers to give some careful consideration to their financial affairs. A second bumper crop has been harvested, and very little of it delivered. Farm prices have been declining; and a long series of comparatively favorable crop years gives rise at least to the possibility of a short crop at any time. During recent years many farmers have expanded their operations by purchasing or leasing more land, and machinery with which to handle it. More than ever before farming has become a business.

Not long ago the economists at the Michigan State College of Agriculture offered a series of suggestions to Michigan farmers as aids toward keeping financially solvent. They are as follows:

1. Reserves for emergencies should be available. All of your assets should not be pledged as collateral. It is best not to borrow up to the limit of your credit.

2. It's highly desirable to recheck and study your present debt obligations to all lenders, including merchants and individuals. Efforts should be made to get debts in a safe position and in the hands of lenders who will

be able to extend payment dates if the going gets tough.

3. Improve the income-producing capacity of your farm wherever possible. This means better farm management and close attention to the details of farm operations. Analyze your farm records at the end of the year to see where improvements may be possible.

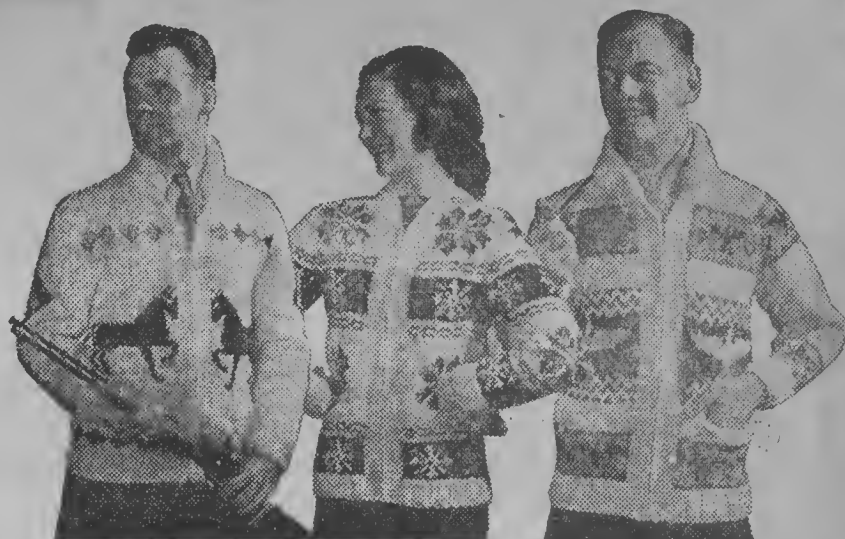
4. You will want to keep your expenditures in line with your income.

5. It is wise to check through your fire and wind insurance policies. (It is not probable that more than one in twenty prairie farmers carries wind insurance.)

6. Increase the amount of the personal liability insurance you carry on your automobile. It is a good safeguard in these days, when a serious accident can result in a judgment for damages in excess of your insurance coverage.

7. Life insurance, either straight life or term insurance, is advisable for the protection of your family if you have heavy financial obligations.

8. Personal liability insurance on a farm could well be considered as another means of protecting your net worth. ✓



PRAIRIE PRANCERS

SNOWFLAKE

THUNDERBIRD

Knit these Mary Maxim NORTHLAND SWEATERS for 1/3 the cost if bought ready-made!

Why pay fancy retail prices for a heavy hand-knit sweater, when you can knit it yourself for about a third of the cost. The beautiful, warm, long-wearing sweaters pictured above knit up quickly from Mary Maxim Homespun yarn and Northland Sweater Patterns. Heavy homespun is made from 100% pure native wool, with long-fibred New Zealand wool added for extra strength. Available in 14 colors in 2-3-4 ply.

Choose your design from a wide selection of Northland Sweater Patterns, in both Cardigan and Pullover styles, in adult and child sizes. Toque and Mitt patterns are also available to match most sweater designs. Northland Patterns are in graph style, and printed large for easier following. You'll be amazed how quickly your garment will knit up, and how economically you can outfit your family with Northland Sweaters. They are unexcelled for warmth and will give many years of wear. With cold weather coming, you'll want to get started right away. Needles, zippers, buttons available. Fast service on all orders.

Look for this label—



before
you
buy!

It is
your
assurance
of
quality

SEE YOUR YARN DEALER

If he cannot supply, write direct to:

Many of my customers earn extra money knitting for stores, tourists, curlers and sportsmen, etc. Northland Sweaters command top prices everywhere, so you can be well paid for your efforts.

Miss MARY MAXIM, Box 400-A, Sifton, Man.
Please send catalogue,
price list, order form, etc., to

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



The Place
for your
"nest egg"

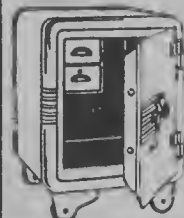
THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

COPENHAGEN



"THE WORLD'S
BEST CHEW"

GUARD YOUR VALUABLES



SAFES

DIMENSIONS
Outside 24 1/2" High 15"
17 1/2" Wide 12"
17 1/2" Deep 12 1/2"

Special \$99.00

Weight 225 lbs.
Protected to 1700°

J. WERIER & CO.
764 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

THE **SOLE**
OF ECONOMY



at all fine shoe repairers

COCKSHUTT

PRESENTS THIS GREAT
POWER DRIVEN AND PUL

This year Cockshutt has more to offer you than ever before!

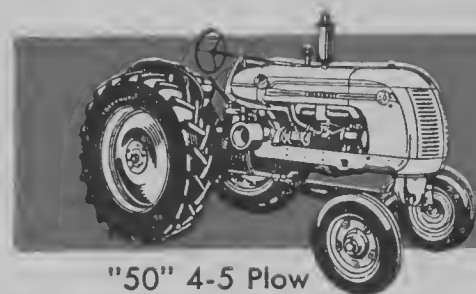
This year, of all years, you just can't afford not to see the Great Cockshutt Line of outstanding new models—designs—improvements.

This year you cannot afford to spend important money without being certain you are buying the utmost in capacity—convenience—value. It always pays to look a little longer—to ask more questions—to insist on demonstrations. This year you will find it will pay you, better than ever before, to see your Cockshutt dealer first!

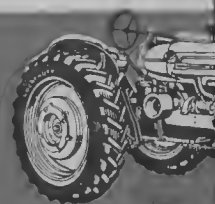
Remember in the broad and ever changing field of agriculture, there is no room for misfit equipment. Agricultural machines must be thoroughly designed—thoroughly tested and skillfully manufactured if they are to operate efficiently and economically in the field under normal and abnormal conditions.

The widespread preference for Cockshutt farm equipment is not hard to understand when it is realized that behind every machine bearing the Cockshutt name stands a record for dependability and engineering leadership which has been maintained throughout 115 years. This is why more and more forward thinking farmers are joining the thousands of satisfied "Cockshutt farmers" who stay with this all Canadian Company year after year—why we urge you to see—prove for yourself... Cockshutt superiority in design—in workmanship and in operating efficiency before you buy your next tractor, harvester combine, power driven or pull type equipment. Illustrated is just part of the great Cockshutt Line for '54...

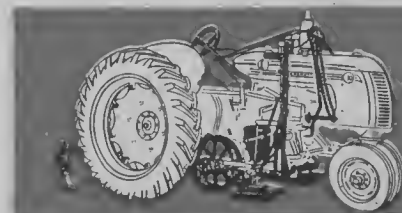
**THIS YEAR BE SURE YOU SEE YOUR
COCKSHUTT DEALER FIRST!**



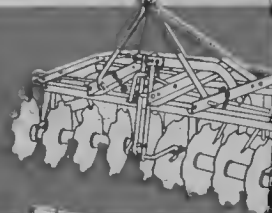
"50" 4-5 Plow
Gasoline or Diesel



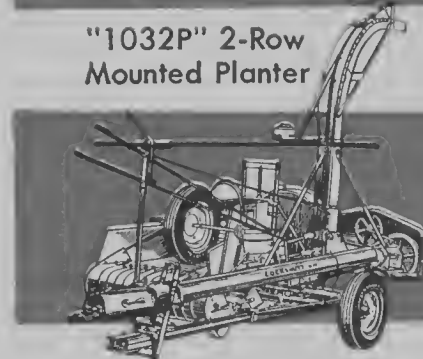
"40" 3-4 Plow
Gasoline or Diesel



"1032P" 2-Row
Mounted Planter



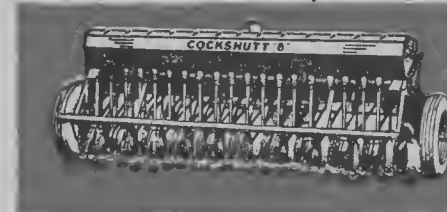
"LT253" T
Disc Harrow



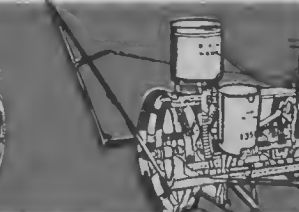
"411" Forage Harvester
with Pick-up



"411" Forage Harvester
with Row Crop Attachment



"8" Drill



"135T" Corn Harrow

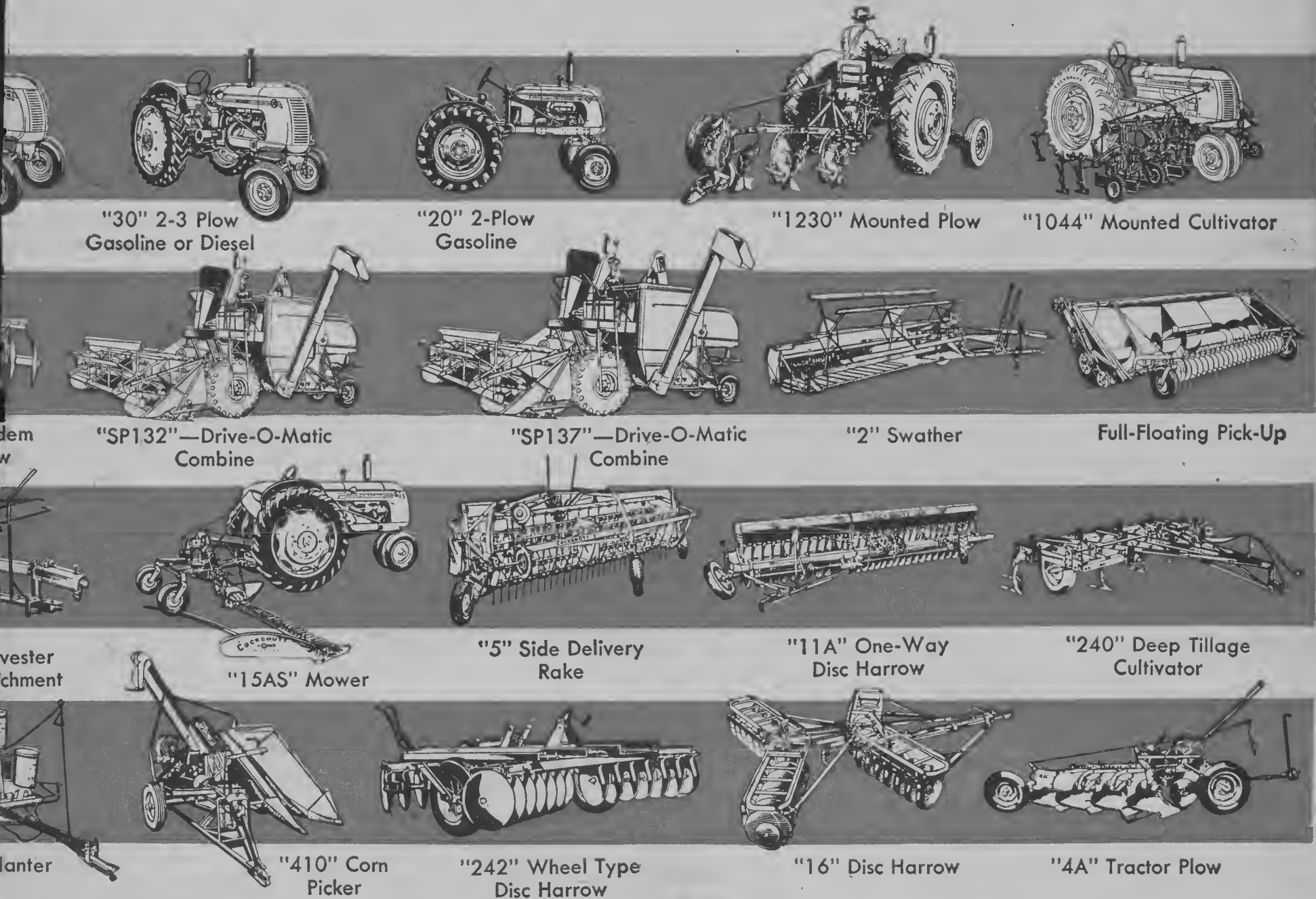
WHEN YOU OWN A...

Cockshutt



**YOU
PARTNER**

LARGEST LINE OF '54 TRACTORS, HARVESTER COMBINES, AND SPECIAL TYPE EQUIPMENT FEATURING *NEW* MODELS, DESIGNS, IMPROVEMENTS



"30" 2-3 Plow
Gasoline or Diesel

"20" 2-Plow
Gasoline

"1230" Mounted Plow

"1044" Mounted Cultivator

"SP132"—Drive-O-Matic
Combine

"SP137"—Drive-O-Matic
Combine

"2" Swather

Full-Floating Pick-Up

"15AS" Mower

"5" Side Delivery
Rake

"11A" One-Way
Disc Harrow

"240" Deep Tillage
Cultivator

"410" Corn
Picker

"242" Wheel Type
Disc Harrow

"16" Disc Harrow

"4A" Tractor Plow

IT PAYS TO SEE YOUR COCKSHUTT
DEALER FOR "TRADE-IN" EQUIPMENT TOO!

The big demand for the latest Cockshutt models has made available many good, serviceable, used tractors and implements for re-sale at attractive prices.

See your Cockshutt Dealer for the best "trade" in town.

COCKSHUTT

KNOW YOU OWN THE BEST!

OF THE CANADIAN FARMER FOR 115 YEARS

CLIP AND MAIL FOR FREE COPIES OF ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS

Dept. CL. 1
COCKSHUTT FARM EQUIPMENT LIMITED, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

Please send literature checked below

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tractors | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultivators | <input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizer Spreaders |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tractor Mounted Equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> Disc Harrows | <input type="checkbox"/> Deep Tillage Tools |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Combines | <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Drills | <input type="checkbox"/> Mowers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forage Harvesters | <input type="checkbox"/> Moldboard Plows | <input type="checkbox"/> Side Delivery Rakes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crop Blowers | <input type="checkbox"/> Disc Plows | <input type="checkbox"/> Swathers |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Monure Spreaders | |

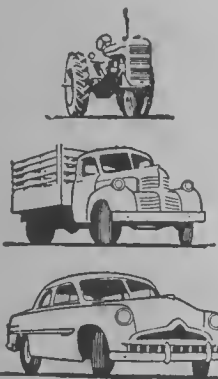
NAME

ADDRESS

PROVINCE

More
than
doubles
the life
of
cylinders,
pistons,
and rings.

You'll get twice the work
with less fuel and oil
consumption with
Perfect Circle
2-in-1 chrome
Piston Rings



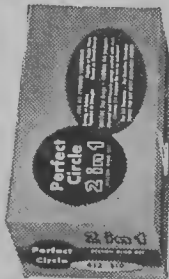
Let Perfect Circle rings keep your tractors, trucks, car on the job longer. 2-in-1 Chrome Sets give you more field time, with fewer engine overhauls. Both top compression and oil rings are plated with solid chrome to resist a high rate of wear.

They'll more than double the life of cylinders, pistons and rings—give you longer working hours at full load. Always insist on Perfect Circle 2-in-1 Chrome Piston Ring Sets. THE PERFECT CIRCLE Co. Ltd., Don Mills Road, Toronto 17, Ontario.

★ Solid Chrome Protects These Wearing surfaces.

Perfect Circle

The Standard of Comparison



ENJOY

Player's
"MILD"



the
Mildest, Best-Tasting
CIGARETTE

Making Milk The Modern Way

Continued from page 7

barn was dismantled and rebuilt into a compact, three-unit affair, comprising a calving barn, loafing shed, and milking parlor. In the latter, individual milking machines were replaced by a combine milker.

In the meantime the Burdges had been steadily replacing their Jersey stock with heavy-producing Holstein-Friesians; and they embarked on a program of herd improvement designed to eventually achieve 100 per cent registration. To date, registration covers about 50 per cent of the herd, which at last tally, numbered three bulls and 97 cows and heifers. Except for two or three cows of the original Jersey strain, all are Holsteins. Busy with their expanding herd, the Burdges abandoned their milk route three years ago, in favor of wholesale milk production.

To combat large udders in some of their stock, Frank obtained a special bull calf from Jake Grauer of Lulu Island for use as herd sire. The bull is a son of a cow which placed third in the Best Udder Class at Toronto's Royal Winter Fair.

This policy of breeding the herd to a strain of high udder quality has already shown favorable results in the fine udders of the first heifer crop

from the young bull. These joined the herd last fall.

THE Burdges' present operation consists of 55 acres of owned land, plus about 800 acres leased from adjoining property, containing about every land class, from swamp bottoms to dry, steep hillsides, and sheer rock. Pride of the farm today is the two-reservoir irrigation water storage system bulldozed out of natural depressions on the farm. The larger of the two catch-basins is about an acre in area, with a depth varying from ten to eighteen feet.

"At a very conservative estimate, one can count on ten acre-feet of water in the big dugout during the driest months of the year," Frank Burdge said.

Water is drawn from the dugouts by a five h.p. pump and fed through portable, aluminum piping, to 16 sprinklers, which can lay an equivalent of one inch of rainfall on an acre of ground in six hours. Power for the pump is supplied by Victoria's light system from plug-in sockets located near each reservoir. One of the advantages of "suburban" farming is the availability of abundant electrical power at reasonable rates.

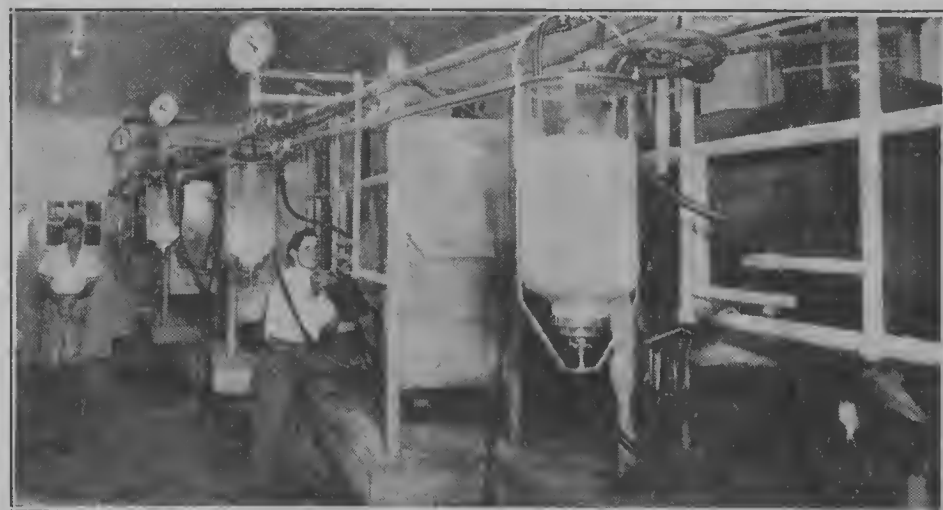
In their farm efficiency crusade, the Burdges turned to a technical agriculturist for assistance in a program of pasture improvement. Under the direction of B.C. Fields Crops Commissioner, Norman Putnam, they experi-



Cows wait their turn up the ramp (right) to the milker. They return from left.



First milking is at 4:00 a.m., when this picture was taken.



Inside the parlor everything is automatic, once the teat cups are attached.

mented successfully with intensive land use. Night and day, for a period of a month, 42 milking cows were allowed to graze a seven-acre pasture, which had been seeded with a recommended grass and clover mixture. Following this pasture period, a nitrogenous fertilizer was applied to the pasture, followed by a heavy soaking with water from one of the dugouts. Six weeks after this treatment, the Burdges were able to take 734 bales of hay off it. Two hundred additional pounds of fertilizer per acre was then added, and the pasture once more given a heavy application of water. In a matter of weeks the 42-head herd was again turned in for another month's grazing. An equivalent of three crops in the one season!

"Before we tried irrigation we never obtained more than one crop from that pasture," Frank said.

Burdge cows spend most of the year out in the fields. During the worst winter months they are housed in a big, cinder-floored loafing shed, open to the south. Manure is collected from the shed floor two or three times a week and later spread on the land. Once a year the heavy matting of straw and wood shavings covering the hard-packed cinders is discarded and fresh bedding installed.

FROM the yard at the rear of the milking parlor Burdge cows mount a curved, concrete-staired ramp which leads into the building. The steps are designed to prevent cows from slipping in icy weather by ensuring that each hoof always treads on a level surface.

"A lot of people told me cows can't climb stairs," Frank laughed, "but I've seen them climb four storeys of stairs at the slaughterhouse in Calgary."

Inside the parlor, a lever-operated metal turnstile admits each cow to its appointed stall in the four-place DeLaval combine milker. During milking the animals eat grain from feed boxes attached to each stall, lifting their heads occasionally to peer interestedly out through the plate glass windows at visitors peering in with equal interest at them. Relieved of their burden, the cows file out a door at the parlor's far end, and regain the yard via an exit ramp, as other animals enter the building to take their places. The operation proceeds smoothly, with the precision of a factory assembly line.

Large scales, located above the glass receptacles of each milker, weigh and register a cow's production as the milk is removed. From here the milk is piped to a cooling apparatus and thence to milk cans for shipment. Water used for cooling is not wasted, but piped to drinking troughs in the yard.

Once a month a cow-testing association inspector calls to check each animal's output over the past 24 hours. At last checking, Burdge Holsteins were averaging 39.9 lbs. of milk per cow per day.

Chief advantage of the combine milker is that it does away with excessive handling. From cow to can the machine does the job as a single operation.

"Since we've had the milker, just about all drudgery has been taken out of the business," Frank Burdge admitted. "However," he pointed out, "we still have to be right on schedule, seven days a week." V

The Real Job Of FAO

A RECENT report by Norris E. Dodd, Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), calls attention again to the fact that around 70 per cent of all the world's people live on a diet which is below the average for the world as a whole. To raise their diet to that average (well below the average in countries like Canada, the United States and Britain) would, he says, take as much food as all of North America and Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and some smaller islands)

together, produced during 1952-53.

Mr. Dodd believes that the magnitude of the world's food problem is still not well enough appreciated in many countries. He said:

"Compared with the real human needs of the deficit countries as distinct from what they can afford to buy, food stocks now accumulating shrink into insignificance. Whatever supplies are shipped to those countries, whether in the normal way of commerce, or as gifts or loans, can do no more than alleviate the real needs . . . A basic improvement in their food supply must come primarily from a steady increase in their own production. To help forward this improve-

ment is the main task of FAO."

The FAO Director General says that fear of the effects of surpluses should not be allowed to lead to under-production, especially since there is continued interest in international commodity agreements, which are necessarily flexible and offer adequate safeguards to farmers. Such agreements, he points out, are intended to stabilize production and prices at levels satisfactory to consumer and producer alike. FAO supports efforts of this kind.

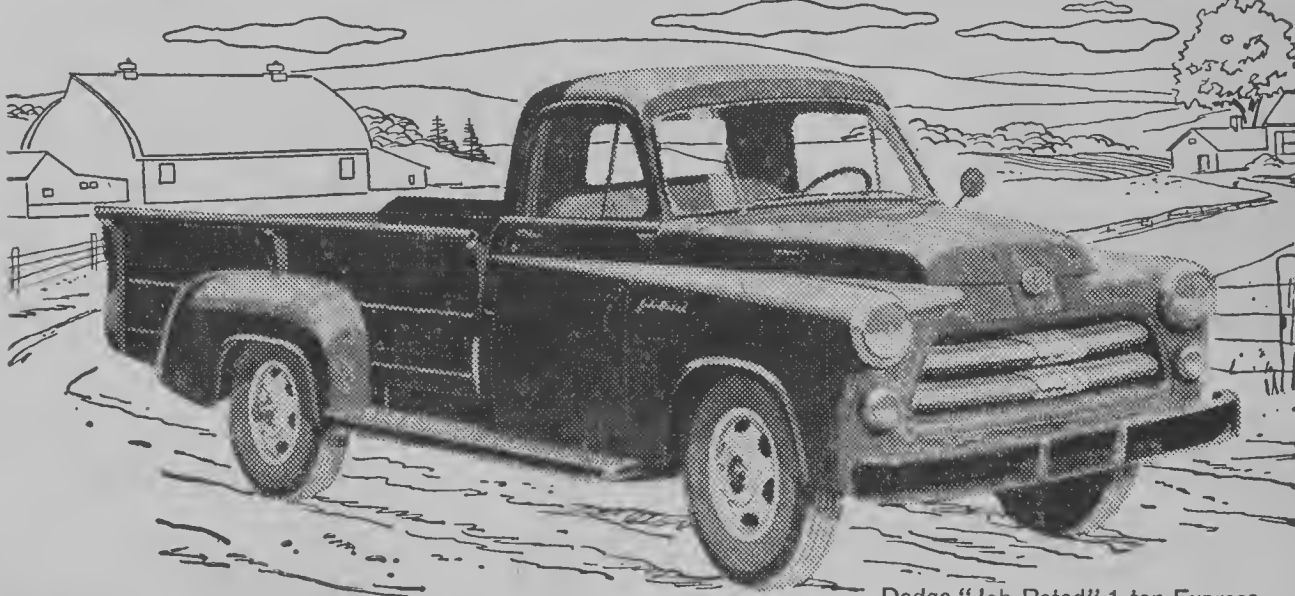
Mr. Dodd adds that the main production increases have been in corn and wheat. Meat and milk have not increased to the same extent. V

a brand new series of

DODGE

"Job-Rated"
TRUCKS

NEW CAB COMFORT FINER VISION GREATER SAFETY



Dodge "Job-Rated" 1-ton Express

NEW HANDSOME DESIGN

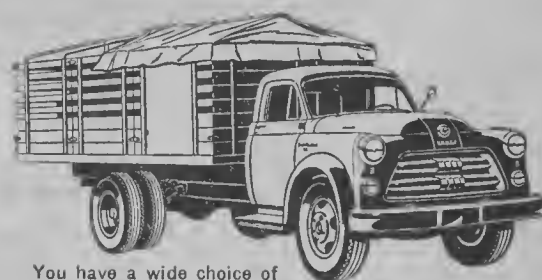
Low and massive . . . easier to handle

Completely new in design, the 1954 Dodge trucks are "Job-Rated" to cut your hauling costs to a minimum. Their lower centre of gravity makes them easier to handle under all conditions and they're easier to load and unload. They have the shortest attainable turning radius, right and left . . . and they have ample power for "off-the-highway" hauling with full load.

The new Dodge cabs have been redesigned to make driving safer and more comfortable . . . floors and running boards are lower, doors higher and wider . . . the big, one-piece windshield and high side windows with lower sills, give wide-angle vision for safer, easier manoeuvring . . . extra roomy 3-man seats are

chair-high, with full luxury-type seat cushions . . . cabs are heavily insulated against sound and vibration.

In the wide range of models available, you'll find the one that fits your needs exactly—with all the units which support the load, and all the units which help move the load, "Job-Rated" to work together. It will pay you to see them today at your Dodge truck dealer's.



You have a wide choice of Dodge models. All are designed to mount standard bodies perfectly.

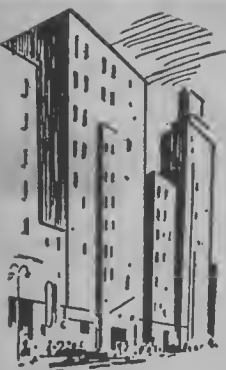
ONLY DODGE BUILDS "JOB-RATED" TRUCKS

PHONE YOUR DODGE TRUCK DEALER FOR A DEMONSTRATION

This winter HOLIDAY BY TRAIN



TO EASTERN CANADA



Enjoy winter pleasures in a new setting . . . amid the cosmopolitan charms of Eastern Canada. Spend fascinating days and nights in Toronto, Ottawa, Montréal . . . or take to the outdoors at a famous Laurentian mountain resort.

EXAMPLE COACH RETURN FARES

To TORONTO —from Winnipeg \$62.65—from Saskatoon \$ 87.75
To OTTAWA —from Winnipeg \$76.15—from Saskatoon \$101.25
To MONTREAL—from Winnipeg \$83.15—from Saskatoon \$108.25

OR THE PACIFIC COAST

Canada's Evergreen Playground is green and lovely the year 'round. Golf on fine courses . . . fish in stream or sea. This warm, outdoor world is made for pleasure with its bracing sea air, the magic spell of its mountains and seashore.



EXAMPLE COACH RETURN FARES

To VANCOUVER—from Winnipeg \$67.60—from Saskatoon \$67.60
To VICTORIA —from Winnipeg \$67.60—from Saskatoon \$67.60

Similar low fares from other points.

Correspondingly low fares for travel in tourist and standard sleeping cars.

Best of all, there's no strain to winter travel when you go Canadian National's Continental Limited . . . in modern coach or sleeper. It's completely relaxing—and you'll enjoy the courtesy and convenience of Canadian National service.

See your C.N.R. agent for complete travel planning.

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Alberta Organized For Farm Safety

Continued from page 10

most important with clothing, especially torn pant legs, or jackets frayed at the sleeve or cuff. These cause a great many power-take-off entanglements, which result in serious injury, or death, to too many farmers.

The importance of wearing close-fitting clothes cannot be too strongly stressed—especially at the wrist and ankle—whenever working around farm machinery. It is likewise important to "cut the power" when oiling or making adjustments, either on tractors, or other types of machinery.

As human beings we tend to respond more to humor than to solemn warnings. Most accidents occur in the busiest seasons, and if we say "Do not refuel your tractor when it's hot," the warning may not be heeded very well. On the other hand, if we say "You will get a *big bang* out of refueling your tractor when it's hot," the warning tends to sink in a little better.

THE Rural Safety Division believes that fatigue is a very decided underlying factor in many farm accidents, just as it is in highway and industrial accidents. The effect of repetition, of doing the same thing with machinery over long periods of time, brings on fatigue in the form of let-down in alertness, and makes the operator more prone to accidents. Farm machinery was designed to save labor, but many farm operators are allowing themselves to become slaves to the machinery by going long hours without rest or nourishment, often with disastrous results. The Division therefore suggests that farm operators take a 10 to 15-minute rest every hour or two, from tractor and other power machinery operations. Many operators try to make a *change* do the work of a *rest*, by standing up while operating the tractor. This doubles the hazard, owing to the possibility of being thrown. *It is much safer to stop, get off, stretch and check the machine.* The farmer can very well follow the example of truck drivers on long transport runs, who stop and rest, have a snack and a cup of coffee at regular intervals, to cut fatigue. Therefore, a rest in mid-morning and mid-afternoon, with a lunch, should be a part of the regular program for field operations on the farm, because it will help to prevent accidents.

In this connection the Division has secured from Great Britain some interesting data following some experiments there. These show that going without food for long periods of time tends to lower the sugar content of the blood in some individuals, and may cause temporary black-outs or partial coma. This may be a partial explanation for some apparently unexplainable accidents, where the individual may have been said to have *fallen asleep at the wheel*. This aspect of accident prevention is now under study at several institutions in Canada and the United States.

Machinery has, in fact, been a mixed blessing to the farmer. It has brought certain occupational diseases in its train. Many farmers, for example, are gradually becoming deaf, without realizing it, as a result of the constant

exhaust roars of tractors and other machinery. The Division maintains that this increases the hazards of machinery, which can be reduced by wearing swimmer's ear plugs, or cotton plugs, while engaged in these operations. Not only will the operator be more comfortable, but nerve tension will be eased, if nothing else of benefit occurs.

Many farmers in western Canada are suffering from backaches, lumbago and kidney troubles, or even dislocated spinal discs, which in some cases forces their retirement from farming. These troubles result from the thudding, jarring motion imparted to drivers by tractors travelling over rough ground. Leading medical authorities suggest the use of spring seats, or foam rubber cushions, which, though they do not totally absorb the shocks, alter the timing and rhythm. One Illinois doctor advises farm tractor operators to wear girdles. He says: "What is wrong with an old-fashioned girdle: not a two-way stretch thing, but one that a man could lace up and tuck himself into?" Motorcycle riders use wide leather belts for such support, and farmers could well consider these for field operations, for added comfort and as aids to health and accident reduction.

Another occupational farm hazard is possible poisoning from the use of strong chemical pesticides and insecti-

Build from your imaginings a bower in the wilderness ere you build a house within the city walls, for that which is boundless in you abides in the mansions of the sky, whose door is the morning mist and whose windows are the songs and silences of night.—Gibran.

cides. Two deaths occurred earlier this year, in Alberta, of farmers who failed to follow the manufacturer's instructions in the handling of mercurial dusts when treating grain for seed. Many of these chemicals are highly toxic, and they should be handled with extreme care at all times, making sure to read carefully, and to rigidly follow, the manufacturer's instructions on the labels. Proper filter masks should be worn when necessary, with filters changed frequently, and close, confined spaces avoided. Use such chemicals in the open air wherever possible, or where there is good air circulation to avoid possible illness or tragedy.

RURAL Alberta has had an annual fire loss of about \$600,000, accompanied by a loss of life of some 18 persons of all ages, including a high proportion of children. For this reason the Rural Safety Division assists with information about fire prevention, and endeavors to assist the Provincial Fire Commissioner in every way possible in his excellent work of extending rural fire district organizations, and in fire prevention education. Small town or village fire departments are urged to provide safety equipment for their members, such as proper smoke masks and resuscitators for handling the various types of asphyxia cases. Quite a number of towns have already responded to our suggestions.

We have used a special telephone card called "The A.B.C.'s in Case of Fire or Other Emergency." Rural telephone operators throughout the province, through the courtesy of the Alberta Government Telephones, have

LONESOME?

Beautiful Girls, All Types

Thousands anxious to meet you. Our system is new and different. Tell us about yourself. We'll send our free information in machine-sealed letter. Nation's Largest.

HELP COMPANY CLUB

4554-CG Broadway, Chicago 40, Illinois

BECOME A DETECTIVE

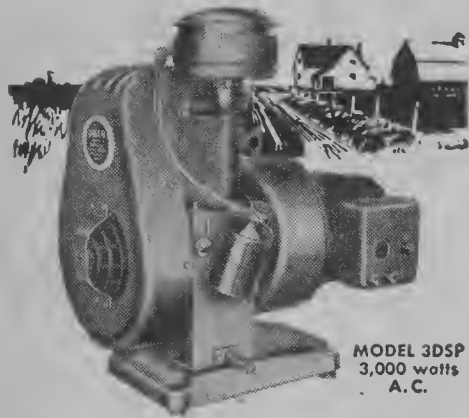
Men, Women over 16, Learn Detective, Secret-Service. Work home or travel. Write Can. Investigators Institute, P.O. Box 11, Delorimier Station, Montreal.

BACKACHE May be Warning

Backache is often caused by lazy kidney action. When kidneys get out of order, excess acids and wastes remain in the system. Then backache, disturbed rest or that tired-out and heavy-headed feeling may soon follow. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's stimulate the kidneys to normal action. Then you feel better—sleep better—work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now.

Low-Cost Electricity

Beyond the Hydro



ONAN DIESEL ELECTRIC PLANTS

Economical, dependable Onan Diesel Electric Plants supply regular 115-volt A.C. power for lights, household appliances, pressure water system, milking machine, motor-driven equipment of all kinds. Run on inexpensive, readily-available furnace oil. Ruggedly built for day-in, day-out service. Electric starting. Shipped completely equipped, ready to run. Easy to install.

Air-cooled models — 3,000 and 5,000 watts. Battery charging model, 32-volt D.C.

Water-cooled models — 15,000 to 55,000 watts. All standard voltages, A.C.

Gasoline-driven models — 400 to 35,000 watts, A.C.

Write for Folder!



D.W. ONAN & SONS INC.

2471 Univ. Ave. S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota



"CYMATIC"

the CYMA Automatic Watch, 17 jewels, water and shock resistant, stainless steel, 10K gold-filled or 14K gold.

At your jeweller's from \$77.50.

CYMA
AUTOMATIC

A WORLD FAMOUS PRODUCT
OF TAVANNES, SWITZERLAND

LEG APPLICATIONS

Easy to use Viscose applications relieve venous congestion so that natural healing of old lesions may respond. Inner pressure pain of swollen legs due to venous congestion often relieved. If your druggist cannot supply you, describe your ailment for a Free Book.

C. C. VISCOSE COMPANY
140 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 2, Illinois

been supplied with such cards. The Division has been aided in the distribution of these cards by a large number of individuals and firms such as the United Grain Growers Limited.

It is difficult in safety work to accurately determine the progress made in the reduction of accidents. We do believe that some tangible progress has been made in Alberta. The accident death rate in this province, for example, runs approximately 35 per 100,000 tractors, as compared with 20 per 100,000 tractors in the United States. Last year there were 29 fatalities reported in the press from this cause. This year the rate of these fatalities has run fairly constant, despite the purchase of \$92,000,000 worth of new power machinery in a two-year period, and a tractor population of 85,000 on 84,000 farms. For the first seven months of this year there were 15 fatalities with tractors. It is hoped that for the full year, some slight reduction from the 1952 loss will be shown, as a result of our safety efforts.

THE idea of an Alberta Safety Council was first conceived by Howard Stutchbury, Edmonton, formerly publicity director for the Alberta government. He convinced some 40 prominent men that safety education could be, and is, a factor in accident prevention. Eventually, formal organization was achieved with Mr. Stutchbury as managing director, and Mr. H. B. MacDonald, M.L.A., Calgary, as president. A substantial grant was secured from the provincial government, so that an active province-wide campaign of safety education could be mapped out. Then, as now, traffic required priority, but notwithstanding this, a number of farm safety publications were prepared and distributed throughout the province. One of the most popular has been a farm hazard check list, of which about 100,000 copies have been distributed to date. The Council was also fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Paul Lawrence as Safety Director, because his background of safety work, display and public relations well fitted him for the task.

The Council sponsored a farm safety essay competition in the rural schools of Alberta, with the blessing of the Department of Education. In 1952, there were 25,000 students in 46 rural school divisions in grades five to eight, who took part in this competition. As a result of this, the Alberta Safety Council received the only farm safety award which was presented by the National Safety Council at the local safety organizations' conference of the 1952 National Safety Congress held in Chicago.

In this competition each rural school division conducts its own competition. The three best essays from each division are chosen, and the winners, with their teachers, are brought to Edmonton where the awards are presented by the Lieutenant-Governor, who is honorary president of the Council. During the 1952-53 school term the first prize essay over the entire province was written by a grade six pupil, Blaine Stafford, Ponoka, and was considered to be outstanding and impressive in its farm safety message.

During the fall of 1952 and again this year the ten radio stations of the province have given the Council ex-

cellent co-operation by means of a special radio campaign on seasonal farm accident hazards. Similar co-operation has been secured from the weekly and the daily press of the province, radio program sponsors, and a large number of firms and individuals.

Beginning in July this year a monthly rural safety paper called "The Rural Safety Sentinel" was started. It is being produced primarily for 4-H Club leaders, district agriculturists, editors, machinery dealers, and others in key positions, interested in farm safety. It carries pertinent and timely facts and suggestions on all of the varied phases of rural safety. The Rural Safety Division also uses three travelling safety displays designed by the Safety Director of the Council. These are for display in store windows in towns, at machinery field days, farm conventions, and other rural gatherings. At the Farmers' Day Festival at Camrose last June 5,800 people visited the exhibit, and 4,500 pieces of safety literature were distributed. The director, Rural Safety Division, also attends many agricultural short courses sponsored by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, and by various local organizations. He is often called upon to speak on timely rural safety subjects, or to show safety films from the Safety Council Film Library which is maintained at the University of Alberta. Such films are available to any organization without other charge than payment of express charges to and from the university.

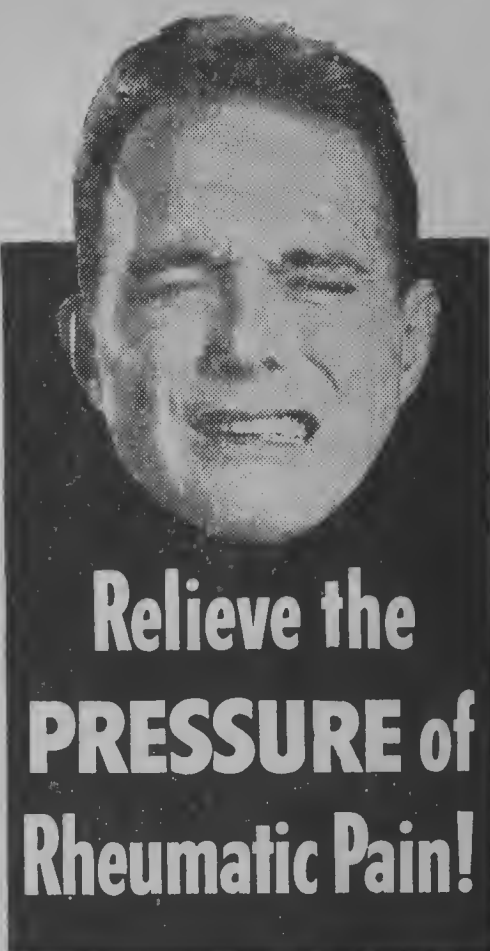
Many of Alberta's 4-H Clubs have selected farm safety as a major activity during the 1953-54 club year. Excellent co-operation has been received from the Extension Service and Junior Activities Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, which has facilitated the distribution of rural safety literature, and encouraged thematic displays about rural safety for "achievement" days.

MANY requests are now received from other parts of Canada, and even from foreign countries, which indicates that farm accidents and farm safety education know no provincial or international boundaries. Last May the Rural Safety Division received much encouragement when the Alberta Associated Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture at their annual convention endorsed the rural safety campaign of the Council, and urged the fullest support of its members for the further expansion of the work of the Division.

For the progress already made in safety education in Alberta, much credit is due the foresight of the directors and officials of the Council and the small but efficient head office staff, all of whom realize that "Safety is a habit—but it must be cultivated." ✓



"Have you ever backed up against a Quonset on a hot day?"



Relieve the PRESSURE of Rheumatic Pain!

● When the tense, pressing agony of rheumatic pain strikes, you want relief *in a hurry*. And here's a way for you to get it—*quickly, easily, effectively*.

Doctors generally will tell you that rheumatic pain may be largely caused by pressure. Sensitive nerves are irritated. Local areas become tender and swollen. If you suffer that torture, get blessed relief—*fast*—by rubbing Absorbine Jr. on the sore, swollen areas.

Absorbine Jr. actually helps to *counteract* the pressure which may be causing your misery. It quickly warms and soothes those throbbing pain spots.

Used by thousands

Thousands rely on Absorbine Jr. for quick, comforting relief from rheumatic or neuralgic pain and from sore, aching muscles.

Be ready for the next attack. Get Absorbine Jr. today. Only \$1.25 a long-lasting bottle at all drug counters.

W. F. Young, Inc.
Lyman House, Montreal



Send for FREE sample today

ABSORBINE Jr.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, 134
286 St. Paul St. W., Montreal

Please send me a free sample bottle of Absorbine Jr.—postpaid.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Prov. _____



Where

Neighbors Meet



*T*HE general store of 50 years ago was a favorite meeting place of neighbors from far and near . . .

The U.G.G. Country Elevator is also a well-known landmark where farmer-neighbors come to transact the important business of the year: grain handling and the purchase of seasonal farm supplies—coal, wire fencing, farm hardware, aluminum roofing, Warm Morning Coal and Oil Heaters, flour, salt and many more.

The relationship of the U.G.G. Agent with his farmer customer-neighbor is based upon a sincerely-felt wish to be of helpful service. At his all-important point of contact, the Country Elevator, he strives to exemplify not only the principles but the true spirit of Co-operation upon which Canada's Oldest Farmer Co-operative was founded 47 years ago and upon which it still operates today: Utmost Service to the Farmer in Grain Handling; Utmost Value in Farm Supplies; Utmost Dependability in Insurance Coverage — Hail, Fire, Automobile, Property Damage.

Co-operative Service at 615 Country Elevators and at Terminals at Port Arthur and British Columbia. Business offices at Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon.

United Grain Growers Ltd.

CANADA'S ORIGINAL FARMER CO-OPERATIVE

• A GOOD NEIGHBOR SINCE 1906

Taking the Labor Out of Livestock

Continued from page 11

the stack. The drawbolt is slipped and the team hooked to the end of the cable. The cable is placed against the stack to cut off the amount of hay needed and the top is slipped off the stack by the cable. The stack will not always break at the point where the cable cuts but it is rare for the stack to break more than a foot below it.

The Craigs find that they can take the whole stack with their rack and cable. The last load is the most difficult, but if the snow is shovelled away from the off-side of the stack and the cable put at ground level it is often possible to roll the butt over onto the rack. Of the eight to ten loads in the stack it is rarely necessary to handle more than half a load with a pitchfork. If the loads are to be dumped in a hay pen for fork feeding in the stable a steel cable is used to pull the load off.

AS indicated, the chief enterprise on the place is cattle. Half a dozen horses are kept for haying and for the odd bit of threshing that might be necessary in the fall. There is also a table flock of chickens, and one litter of pigs a year, for a few butcher hogs. This looks small beside 175 to 200 head of cattle.

The summer handling of the cattle is fairly standard. The calves are dropped in April as far as possible, and are well grown by fall. All calves are creep-fed whole oats in the summer. In August, this year, when pastures were good, the calves ate an average of one bushel of oats per head.

The Craigs can advance a telling argument against farmers who insist that beef cattle require warm winter quarters. They do not stable anything on the farm, except a few late calves.

The main herd runs on pasture later than most. There is a 225-acre pasture near the buildings which is reserved for winter grazing. It consists chiefly of prairie wool, with some patches of crested wheatgrass. The cattle run on it late into the fall, and they go out and pull a little grass on mild days in the winter. They are back out as soon as a few bare patches start to show up in the spring.

For winter feeding the herd is bedded down along Rat Creek, where there is enough brush to give good shelter. Straw is hauled and spread on the snow, and before the cattle lie on it, they pick through it and take out a lot of chaff and green stems.

The Craigs find that when they are not limited by a set of buildings where the cattle have to seek shelter, they can increase the efficiency of their feeding. Instead of moving the hay to the cattle they move the cattle to the hay. When they finish the stacks on one hayfield, they move the cattle to a sheltered spot near the new stacks, to avoid long hay hauls.

Such a plan could not be adapted to every farm. It is dependent on the availability of shelter and water. Rat Creek wanders close to most of their hayfields, and they water through a hole in the ice. A farmer who did not have such a convenient creek would have to find several very good wells, with a good shelter around them.

Mr. Craig is not disturbed by the fact that the water is not warmed. He and the boys have observed that the cattle drink often, and so do not take on enough water to chill them. It is important, however, to keep the water hole open, because if it freezes over and the cattle go without water for some hours, they will drink too much.

Attending to the main herd takes one man about two hours a day.

Some stock are kept around the buildings, where there are three separate corrals. One is large with a roofed windbreak across one end, and is divided into three pens. The heifer and steer calves are kept in one pen, the bull calves in another, and the yearling bulls in the third. Facing this corral is another against the barn, in which are run the milk cows, mature bulls, late calves, and anything that has to be periodically taken into the stable. These corrals have self-feeders for hay, and for grain, in the corrals where it is fed. The water trough is placed at a corner where three of the corrals meet, and stock in all three corrals have water in front of them all the time. The calves are run out to the water in the cow corral when the cows are in the stable.

The cattle on grain feed that are being prepared for the beef market, rely on surrounding trees for shelter from the wind, and they lie on a bedded area in another corral near the buildings. Grain for feeding is hauled into the corral in a large grain tank, and feeding is done directly from the box. Hay for the cattle on feed is hauled with the flat rack, and is pulled off in the hay pen with the steel cable used for loading. It is then thrown over the hay pen fence into feed bunks for the cattle.

About once a week, frozen lumps of manure are hauled off with a Fresno and team. The only other cleaning required is an annual clean-up with a hydraulic manure fork in the fall, and a periodic cleaning of the stable with a stoneboat.

ABOUT half of the 70-odd calves dropped on the Craig farm are sold on the beef market. Whether the calves are kept for breeding or fitted for beef depends on the appearance of the purebred market and the appearance of the calves. Some bulls are sold on the farm by private sale, and some are taken to sales. Last year the bulls taken to the North Battleford sale averaged \$460 each. This did not compare too well with the average price of \$900 in the 1951 sale.

No story of the Craigs would be complete without some reference to Mrs. Craig's enthusiastic homemaking and the interest of Lloyd, Jim and Joyce in the 4-H Club movement. The club interest may stem in part from their father, who was voluntary leader of the local 4-H beef club for seven years.

Perhaps some further understanding of the family is afforded by the fact that Herman Kohlman, now 76 years of age, has worked for the Craigs for 45 years. He came to the farm before Millar started school, and has been there since. He owns a quarter of his own, which the Craigs rent. Mr. Kohlman is finding that his step is a little slower, and he may find it a little bit harder to get up in the morning than he did a quarter of a century ago—but why should a privileged member of the family have to hurry? V

There's Always Plenty of Work for WISCONSIN HEAVY-DUTY Air-Cooled ENGINES on the Farm

No other piece of equipment contributes so much to time- and labor-saving farm service, in so many ways, as a Wisconsin Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engine . . . or better, two or more of these engines working on different chores. There is work for these engines of all seasons. For instance . . .

● **COMBINING GRAIN CROPS.** No less than seven leading makes of combines depend on unfailing Wisconsin Air-Cooled Engine Power.

● **BALING HAY.** Twelve leading makes of pickup balers are powered by Wisconsin Air-Cooled Engines.

● **PUMPING WATER.** More engines are used for this purpose than for any other farm task — pumping water for livestock, operating the water system, irrigation and flood control.

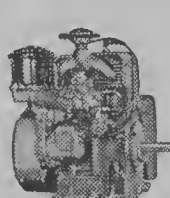
● **OPERATING PORTABLE ELEVATORS, SAWING WOOD, SNOW REMOVAL, GRINDING MEAT, FEED, etc.; SHARPENING TOOLS, SHELLING CORN, OPERATING FIELD AND ORCHARD SPRAYERS, FORAGE CHOPPERS, GARDEN TRACTORS, POWER MOWERS, SMALL ROTARY TILLERS . . .** wherever engine power is needed, there's work waiting for Wisconsin Air-Cooled Engines.

Wisconsin features such as tapered roller bearings at BOTH ends of the crankshaft, high tension rotary type OUTSIDE magneto, exceptionally efficient AIR-COOLING are your assurance of "Most H.P. Hours" of on-the-job service, at lowest operating and maintenance cost . . . reasons why it pays to "Standardize" on Wisconsin Air-Cooled Engine Power.

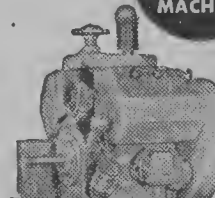
Write for free copy of Bulletin S-153 describing all Wisconsin Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engines, 3 to 36 hp.



Single-cylinder
3 to 9 hp.



2-cylinder
7 to 14½ hp.



V-type, 4-cylinder
15 to 36 hp.



WISCONSIN MOTOR CORPORATION
World's Largest Builders of Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engines
MILWAUKEE 46, WISCONSIN

Sales and Service in Canada Supplied by these Distributors and their Dealers:

EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS:	WESTERN DISTRIBUTORS:
CONSOLIDATED ENGS. & MACHY. CO. LTD. New Toronto, Ont.	MUMFORD, MEDLAND, LIMITED Winnipeg
J. CLARK & SON, LTD. Fredericton, N.B.	Regina
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT CO., LTD. Halifax, N.S.	BRUCE ROBINSON ELECTRIC LIMITED Calgary
NEWFOUNDLAND TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LTD., St. John's, Newfoundland	Lethbridge
	PACIFIC ENGINES & EQUIPMENT LTD. 52 East Cordova St.
	Vancouver 4, B.C.



Largest makers of printing plates in Canada

RAPID GRIP AND

Batten
R. A. BATTEN President

LIMITED

FROM COAST TO COAST

HEAD OFFICE
300 BAY STREET
TORONTO

Manitoba's Newest Farms

Continued from page 9

had a different problem in getting started, for he began with only a few hundred dollars in his pocket. He was raised only a few miles from the newly drained land, wanted to start farming and V.L.A. assistance made it possible for him to buy his farm in 1949. He lived there at first as a bachelor, clearing land in the summers of 1950 and 1951; and now has brought his wife and two small children to the little house he has built. Money is still scarce, and he must head north in the winters to cut logs and bring home more money to further develop the farm.

HALF of the land in this project has still to be completely drained and sold, but the hunger for land is so great that the problem of the Lands Branch is not to get rid of the land, but to hold it until it is properly drained and ready to be cleared and broken.

Although the land is surveyed and the soils tested by competent soils men, settlers are still risking the hazards of a district and soil about which they know little. The risks are made greater by the lack of liaison common to many government departments. In this instance the land is developed and sold by the Department of Mines and Natural Resources. The new farmers who have bought the land must depend, however, on the Department of Agriculture if they want advice on how to work the land for best results. The agriculture officials, not having been consulted before the land was prepared and opened for settlement, and not having been advised of the results of soil tests, are at a disadvantage.

With no demonstration farms or pre-settlement crop testing to fall back on for advice, trial and error are the principal methods available to both settlers and agricultural officials, for determining the best use of the land. Most new farmers agree that the land is good, and that heavy crops can be grown if fertilizer is used. Some are not sure that even fertilizer is necessary. Some, puzzled by the peculiarities of peat, have burned it off, only to find that though the next crop is good, succeeding ones are failures. The mineral subsoil remaining is devoid of organic matter, leaving the landowner faced with the costly job of building it up anew.

Mr. Arnie Barr, soil specialist of the Lands Branch, points out that the peat must decompose before it will give the best results. Six feet of peat, when drained, will shrink down to three feet. Then, he points out, if cattle could be put on it, they would tramp it into a fertile soil. If the peat is still wet after drainage, grass and legume would be the best bet for immediate returns. He explains that once the peat has been packed and decomposed, and perhaps mixed with some of the subsoil, it will be ready for grain growing.

Land in the district, he points out, has been tested and has shown no toxic salts to limit its use for farming. More land is being tested for suitability to farming, further north, and he predicts some of this will be opened up in the future.



FIND OUT TODAY HOW TO BECOME A
**RADIO or RADAR
TECHNICIAN**

"I didn't have any previous training at all. The Air Force taught me all I know about radio," says Cpl. Bob Sibbert, Communications Technician who works on the newest radio-radar equipment of Sabre Jet Fighters and other RCAF aircraft.

You, too, can train as a qualified aircraft technician—enjoy service life in the RCAF—Serve Canada and help keep 'em flying safely.

If you are between 17 and 40, are physically fit and have Grade 8 education or better, there's a place for you in Canada's expanding Air Force. Investigate today!

**Royal
Canadian
Air Force**

THE
RCAF

OFFERS YOU EXPERT TRAINING
AS:

**RADAR
COMMUNICATIONS
AERO-ENGINE
INSTRUMENT
ARMAMENT
ELECTRICAL**

TECHNICIAN

For complete information on pay, trade training and other benefits, see the Career Counsellor at the nearest RCAF Recruiting Unit—or mail the coupon today!

**Director of Personnel Manning,
R.C.A.F. Headquarters, Ottawa.**

Please mail to me, without obligation, full particulars regarding enrolment requirements and openings now available in the R.C.A.F.

NAME (Please Print).....

STREET ADDRESS.....

CITY.....PROVINCE.....

EDUCATION (by grade and province).....

.....AGE.....

CAF-29-52f

Coldpaw's Country

Continued from page 8

his head, almost, spitting fiercely and hooking at the hurtling lump that eddied the air above him.

The night chilled. Faraway sounds carried from below—a timber wolf crying on the rimrocks; a river, choked with runoff from the spring thaw.

Coldpaw strayed along the logging road, then cut around the open mountainside to the east. Here, the ridges were shafts of liquid honey poured by the moon; the ravines were blue-lit and heavy with shadow. Coldpaw headed aimlessly for the bottoms.

BY the middle of the next day, hunger had driven every other emotion from his being. By luck he crossed a ridge, crouching instinctively as his silhouette was highlighted by the open sky. A few feet below him, a cock grouse fed on the sunny edge of forest. The grouse was picking at bug casings, his stubby beak shrugging out of its purple ruff. As if slipping on another nature, an inherited knowledge of killing took possession of the tiny cougar. He froze, his body trembling with the need for food, then slid down the incline—a miniature edition of the great cat he would one day become.

Too late, bronze disk wings whacked the ground. Coldpaw leaped. Front paws hooked and held, and the wild kitten ate, crunching even the smaller bones, till only feathers were left. Even from these, he nibbled the little yellow bits of fat. Saliva drooled from the cat lips: one day it would be a constant runnel in his mouth, whetted by the sight of prey, swallowed in steady ripples by the golden throat.

That kill was luck. Not so the next. Passing through the dry fringes of a slough, the foggy musk of meadow mice came to Coldpaw's nostrils. Crouched in the grasses, he saw the bright backs moving. He pounced—and grabbed only grass. But there was plenty of the squeaking mice. He followed the smelly runs, cat eyes already beady, and filled himself. For the rest of the day, he slept in a rock crevice farther up the slopes.

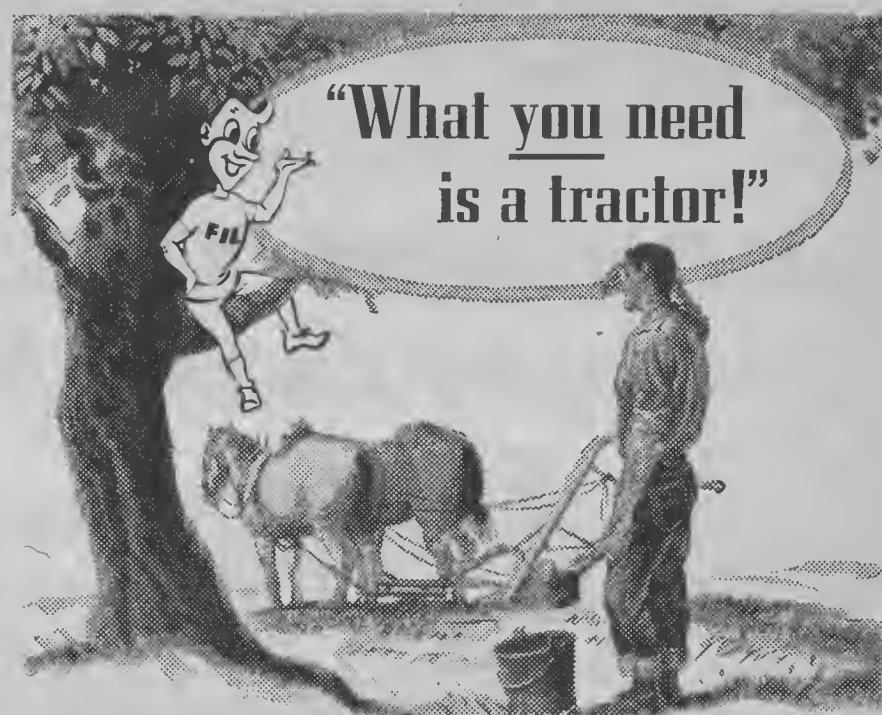
When he awakened, loneliness, worse than it had ever been, gripped him. Working barely ahead of the rising blue shadows of the mountain night, he climbed, without quite knowing why, toward the southwest, till he found himself on the old logging trail. He followed it for days, far along the valley rim into dense timber, as if hoping that, somewhere at its end, he would find his family again. Occasionally the trail widened, to disclose a circle of sky and clearing where long-abandoned sawdust piles blackened under rain and weather. Coldpaw saw the piles of slabs, the water dams, bits of old machinery glinting, forever lifeless, in the moonlight. Each morning, when the sun sprayed blindingly over the mountains, he took to the timber. He had no known destination; and one night abruptly, he turned in his wanderings and began the return trip. It was the way of cougars, who always wander and always return.

Returning, he was intrigued by his own photographic memory. Each sawmill site, gulley and bed was exactly where he expected to find it; and toward the end of the journey, he paused on crests, surveying the anticipated terrain below. Had anything been changed—or added—sixth sense, which is the product of such a mind, would have left him uneasy. When he came to the slope of Hourglass where his kin had died, he opened his feline mouth soundlessly, stricken suddenly by the association of events with places. Mostly he remembered the dogs, which killed not like other wild creatures, but at the alien will of man. Coldpaw turned his steps at last and looked no more for those he had wrestled with on the wonderful sun-trap below the den.

The brittle pine branches lightened in the sun. The rivulets sang no more at night. Coldpaw lost the leopard-like markings of babyhood, save for balancing black patches on either side of his face. As the summer passed, in generous rations of rain and sunshine, he acquired the saber-like teeth and ungainly hindquarters of a maturing mountain cat. Other characteristics of his jungle kin came out in him. When he stalked now, his black-tipped tail twitched. He was compelled to climb



"It's not straight, George."



Farm Improvement Loans have helped thousands of Canadian farmers to buy tractors and other farm implements to speed their work and grow bigger crops. Ask your nearest B of M manager about the many ways an F-I-L can help you to modernize your farm and increase your profits. The cost is low.

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817
SD105

WINTER or SUMMER
Insulation is doing more for farmers than any other development in modern building materials

Johns-Manville
Spintex Insulation
(AN IMPROVED LONG FIBER ROCK WOOL)

More Comfort in the Farm Home

Spintex Insulation keeps your home comfortable the year 'round — up to 15 degrees cooler in summer, and snugly warm in winter, with fuel savings up to 30%! (This alone soon repays its cost.) Spintex is a mineral wool. It can't burn, rot or harbour vermin.

New Protection for Your Stock

In your barn, poultry or hog house, Spintex helps maintain more even temperatures. Ventilation systems work more efficiently, stock is healthier and produces more milk, more eggs, more weight per pound of feed. These extra profits soon return your investment!

Available in all standard forms, Spintex is ideal for new construction and existing buildings. For complete details write Canadian Johns-Manville, Dept. 3187 199 Bay Street, Toronto, OR . . .

B-705



See your nearest Johns-Manville dealer

B.F. Goodrich MUD-SNOW TIRES *pull you through*



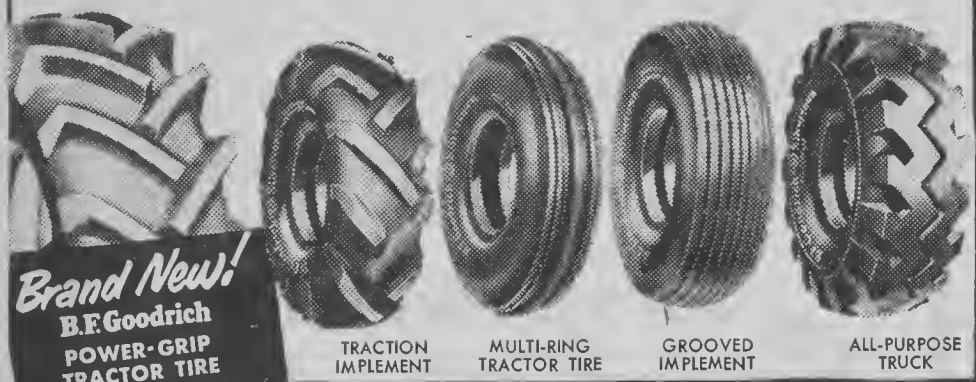
**ON BAD ROADS
OR NO ROADS
AT ALL!**

Keep going—with B.F. Goodrich Mud-Snow Tires. The deeper, wider tread of the B.F. Goodrich Mud-Snow Tires defies mud, snow and ice . . . gets your car or truck through deep snow, and up over steep snowy hills . . . pulls you through on bad roads or no roads at all.

Scientific tests—under country driving conditions—prove that B.F. Goodrich Mud-Snow Tires have up to 24% more pulling power in snow and mud, so for extra powerful traction change to B.F. Goodrich Mud-Snow Tires. They're quiet and smooth on the highways too!

Put B.F. Goodrich Tires on your Tractor, Truck and Farm Implements

Whatever your farm work, there's a B.F. Goodrich Farm Service Tire especially designed for that purpose. See your B.F. Goodrich dealer for details.



Brand New!
B.F. Goodrich
POWER-GRIP
TRACTOR TIRE

Now Available! It looks bigger
—it is bigger!

- BIGGER CLEATS for a bigger bite!
- BIGGER SHOULDERS for greater wear!
- BIGGER ALL AROUND for more pull!

**for every rolling
wheel on the farm**



SPECIFY B.F. Goodrich TIRES WHEN ORDERING NEW EQUIPMENT

Tire Division
The B.F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada, Limited,
Kitchener, Ontario.

Please send me information and details on:

- ☐ Mud-Snow Tires
☐ Farm Service Tires

NAME

ADDRESS PROV.

strategic trees, stretching out on a bough for hours. Once, thus, he watched a small band of white-tailed deer feeding. He trailed the band for days, aware of a growing obsession within his brain. But they were led by a wary buck and avoided the dangerous ledges where he lay. Eventually, the buck scented him, whistled; and the band fled.

He began to travel in a long circuit now, a study in curiosity and wariness. He would freeze in astonishment, in the late summer, as enormous flocks of young sparrows rose, with a sound of tearing grass; and one night, by a small lake, he stared, till dawn, at last stars winking balefully in the black waters.

With autumn, high winds stripped the mountains of their rioting colors. Up on Hourglass, the grouse and other birds seemed to disappear with the leaves. Coldpaw found stalking more difficult. But his mind was acquiring the art of intense concentration; and once, gliding in toward a rabbit, he leaped in fright when the aimless mountain wind suddenly slapped a sap-glued cluster of old leaves against a bare branch.

WINTER astonished him, too. He awoke one morning to find fine snow falling, swirled like handfuls of hayseed against the sun. For a few days, hunting was more difficult still: the pine needles were too slippery with wax and snow. The evergreens sagged again under blizzards that blotted out the peaks and irritated Coldpaw beyond measure.

Then came the morning he stumbled across prints in the snow, prints so fresh he could still taste the deer musk. In his wondering way, he began to realize that snow meant better hunting—prints to follow easily, and cover for striking. In time he would even accept—which, in the wild world is as valuable as understanding — the fact that it was the same barometric sense, which warned the grouse and other game to seek shelter, that left him restless and irritable before storms.

He followed the deer trail, lost it where the herd crossed a black, snow-soggy creek; and—because he was a

creature with a circuit, as were the deer—scented them again a week later.

That morning, dirty skies hung over the valley, obliterating the peak of Hourglass. For days, there had been a terrible vacuum of silence that left his nerves raw. Equally worrisome was the inescapable realization that game was growing increasingly scarce.

With uncanny foreknowledge of where the herd should pass, Coldpaw took his position on the trail. The herd came into view at last, moving warily to the lowlands—his friends of the fall, led by the wary buck. Again the buck steered them away from the overhanging pine where Coldpaw crouched patiently, as immobile as the winter world around him.

The cat lashed his tail at this turn of events, opening his mouth in mute protest. Then suddenly, as if realization told him the folly of such patience, he leaped into the snow, shook the tickling flakes from his ears; and in flowing bounds, streaked for the deer.

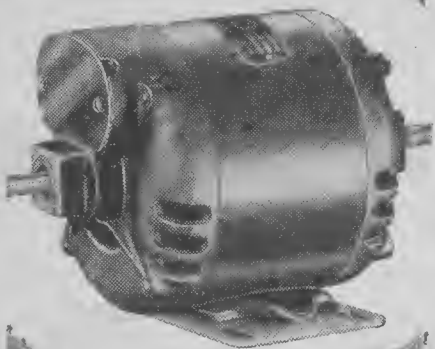
They began long-jumping instantly, headed down the mountain in bounds almost as great as his own. For a thousand feet down the slopes, the great cat slid after them, lips curled in an unconscious snarl, losing ground because of the soft drifts which the deers' long, thin legs cleared with ease.

Another thousand feet lower and the drifts thinned, with patches of wind-bared ground between them. In arcing leaps now, the cougar gained on a young buck. A blur of motion as the distance shortened, Coldpaw sprang as he had never leaped before—killed as he had never been shown how to kill. Wicked claws hooked on the buck's back. Head and forepaws caught the rough-haired neck; and with the strength of coiled springs, jerked upright. The deer's back legs buckled, its back broken.

Age-old impulse caused Coldpaw to disembowel the young whitetail. Then, face locked in the carcass, he dragged it to the scrub and feasted till his face was a bloody mask. He was coming of age . . . gaining in wisdom. Here, in the shelter of the valley, there was prey aplenty—rabbits that humped reluctantly below



Now...
a motor
that can
really
take it!



DELCO
RIGIDFRAME
MOTORS

For stronger, cooler running motors with longer life . . . specify Delco RIGIDFRAME when you buy fractional horsepower motors for your farm.

That's because Delco RIGIDFRAME motors feature an entirely new design in which welded steel struts replace old style rivets to ensure greater built-in sturdiness, reduced electrical losses and longer motor life.



UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
Division of General Motors Products
of Canada Limited
OSHAWA ONTARIO

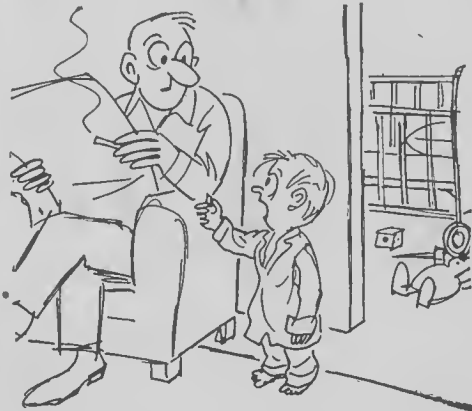
frozen bushes; grouse that barely tracked each new and downy snow with black-skinned spicules of snowshoes. And there were deer — deer aplenty . . .

THE same winter, he learned of dogs again. Prowling along the creek to the northwest one raw winter's dusk, he tasted barn and dunghill smells. Moments later, he saw a man carrying pails of feed to the pig pens.

A dog sprinted from the low ranch house, yapping furiously. The cougar shrank back in instant hate, ungainly hams coiled to spring. But this dog was not Jake Terremain's Sinner. It was content to bluff from the safety of the yard.

Coldpaw's attention was abruptly diverted from the dog by an explosion of noise, coupled with a spray of shattered snow that stung his face like icy pellets. Blaam! The air ripped in a shaft above his ears. The grey murk spoiled the farmer's aim, though; and Coldpaw fled hastily to the creek; taking with him new fears and uneasy memories—memories that disturbed him long after he had bedded down for the night.

It was two winters later that he learned to love the wool-grease



GMB

"I don't want no fairies digging under my pillow. Suppose you give me the dime and put the tooth under your pillow."

scent of sheep and the ease of killing man-fed beef. By that time, he could spring 30 feet in a single leap; he prowled in a 25-mile arc, working deeper into the ranching pockets; and when the drifts were deep in the passes, he killed an average of a deer a day. But near man and his possessions, the shadow of the old terror lay like a conscience around him. Then the mating urge drew him far from his usual haunts—almost to the other side of Hourglass.

Here, the virgin forests of fir and balsam had never known the mayhem of man. From the peaks, Coldpaw heard the southing of side winds in the evergreens. Cat-sweat, strong on the thin air, brought Coldpaw to an older cougar. The strong body odor told of many mates and many young. At his approach, she slipped away. Coldpaw gave chase. The chase went on into the night, and the cougars were high on the rocks, before the female stopped submissively.

It was a trap, however. Coldpaw's purring roughened to a savage growl, as a previous mate—a heavy-hammed male, a veteran of the timber—charged him in feline jealousy, back high-arched, tail whipping viciously.

The fearsome fight lasted until dawn. Far down the valley, Jake Terremain listened to the long-drawn,



How much money do you want? And when do you want it . . . in six . . . ten . . . fifteen years from now?

Let's assume that you want an extra \$5,000 by 1963. With an Investors Syndicate Plan, you save a certain amount regularly over the years. During that time, the steadily mounting benefits of compound interest and prudent investment combine to make your savings grow. When your Plan matures the proceeds may be withdrawn in cash or in monthly annuity payments.

Already, 90,000 Canadians have enthusiastically adopted Investors Syndicate as the right savings plan for their needs. We can help you, too! Consult your local Investors Syndicate representative or write for information.

Save it now . . .

Let it grow . . .

Enjoy it later . . .

Head Office - Winnipeg
Offices in Principal Cities

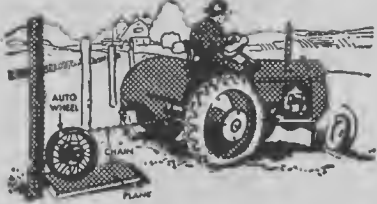


SEAL OUT
ICY DRAFTS
WEATHERSTRIP WITH
STRIP-SEAL
NO TOOLS—NO TACKS
JUST PRESS INTO CRACKS
A TREMCO PRODUCT
MADE IN CANADA
WEATHERSTRIP WITH STRIP SEAL—AT HDWRE. AND DEPT. STORES



1 Car Wheel Used to Pull Posts with Aid of Tractor . . .

One end of the chain is hooked to the post near the ground and passed over the wheel. The other end is hitched to the tractor. The chain should be long enough to prevent the top of the post from striking the driver.



2 Here's Another TIME SAVER . . .

Get an Auto-Lite Tractor Battery for

- ✓ Quick cold-weather starts
- ✓ Toughest tractor duty
- ✓ Long dependable life
- ✓ Economical service



Why not try a demonstration for yourself? See your Auto-Lite Battery dealer soon. Remember, you're always right with Auto-Lite.

AUTO-LITE BATTERIES OF CANADA LTD.
Toronto 4 Ontario

AUTO-LITE BATTERIES

LISTEN TO "SUSPENSE" . . . EVERY THURSDAY . . . CBC DOMINION NETWORK.



"You see, Jim, as Mutual Life policyholders, in addition to the protection this policy has been giving all these years, we benefit by the company's earnings..."



...we are actually partowners of the company... that's what a mutual company means. "Is that why Grandfather had his insurance with the Mutual Life of Canada too?"



"Partly, but also he wanted insurance at low cost and even then the company had a reputation for excellent returns to its policyholders." "Gee, I'm sure glad you started me with Mutual too. It really is our company, isn't it?"

SINCE 1869 this company has been serving Canadians from generation to generation, from father to son. In many parts of Canada at least three generations of the same family are insured with us.

Why not do as far-seeing Canadians have been doing for the past 84 years . . . insure with The Mutual Life of Canada. Discuss your need with a Mutual Life representative now!

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
of CANADA
HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONTARIO
Protect while you save
Established 1869

N-23

blood-curdling screams, high-pitched like a woman in hysteria. He spoke soothingly to Sinner.

"Some say a cougar never screams, girl, but they're wrong. They're cats—and the mountains are their alleys."

With moonset, the old cougar, unbeaten but no longer interested, limped down the mountain. His sides rough with matted blood, Coldpaw turned from that inhospitable range. The she-cougar followed, walking in disdainful, prancing steps, slant eyes squeezing, her purring loud, like the crackling of her fur.

IT was not a good match. The old female wanted no part of him near the birth den; she jabbed with unsheathed claws when he approached in curiosity and wonderment. Coldpaw could not have fathomed his own paternal instinct. Most toms, his father included, prefer no part of domestic duties. Maybe his yearning was born



"O.K. Send him up!"

of his own loss in babyhood: of the wrestling and play he had known such a brief, enchanted while.

Coldpaw's mate waited for a day when he ranged far down the valley to hunt. Then, despite the almost daily yaloo-ing of the dogs, she carried the three kittens by the nape-necks toward the alluring south slopes of Hourglass. It was a full day before Coldpaw found them; and the violence of the she-cougar's resentment startled him. Perhaps she had known mates who destroyed their own young. For all that, he stayed near them, unoffended; lonely. Sometimes he listened to the dogs baying; he hissed and spat; but a sense of premonition, akin to the irritation he felt before storms, left him uneasy.

The daily disturbance had become almost routine the day the she-cougar and young sprinted, with sudden purpose, away from the higher slopes toward a low side-hill of dense second growth. Amazingly, she had detected, sooner than him, a change in Sinner's yodelling—a silence, then closer baying. The she-cougar was a veteran of many a chase. In tripping underbrush like this before, she had struck, and destroyed, many a hound. She did not protest now when Coldpaw joined her. The kits sprinted deep into the cover. The she-cat again proved her intelligence: she lay on their tracks, tail lashing. To get to them, the hounds must pass her first.

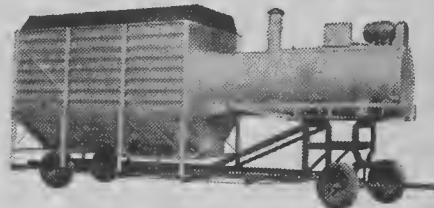
Confusion born of a deep-rooted sense of inadequacy left Coldpaw restless with uneasiness. Saliva fell in soft white spots from his lips; and he kept trying to unfathom the confidence of

HABCOJET
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY MODELS

CROP DRYER

SAVES YOUR CROPS

Tested, approved and in use in many parts of Canada



STOP LOSSES DUE TO

- Robber Ducks
- Vole Damage
- Tough Grains

Lets you harvest early—combine, dry and store up to 2,000 bus. per day. Pays for itself quickly! Many farmers are making big profits by custom drying. Get complete information now!

Write or Wire Dept. CG-1

HABCO MFG. CO., Columbus, Nebr.

U.S.A.

it pays to use
ELEPHANT
Brand
FERTILIZERS



Manufactured by
The Consolidated Mining & Smelting
Company of Canada Limited
Ask your dealer or write
Vancouver nearest office: Calgary
Saskatoon Winnipeg

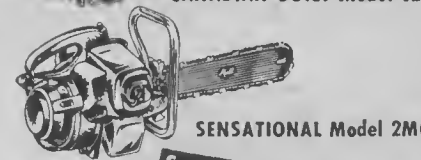


Mall CHAIN SAWS

...NOW AVAILABLE AT
NEW LOW PRICES



CANADIAN-BUILT Model 12A



SENSATIONAL Model 2MG

Send For **FREE** Booklet

MALL TOOL LTD.
36 Queen Elizabeth Blvd., Toronto, Ontario
Please send me your **FREE** booklet on woodlot farming—"A GOLDMINE IN TREES."

Name _____
Address _____

CFU-33

the female who lay immobile, only her eyes moving.

It was an hour later that the hounds—Sinner leading—tore over a neighboring hill. Coldpaw's heart constricted. Sinner had grown: on the ridge, she looked almost as large as a black deer.

She yodelled her position to her master, then unerringly led the charge up the slope. There was no wasted motion. Jigger followed faithfully on her left flank.

Ten feet from the scrub, the hound slowed warily. The she-cougar, confident in the value of surprise, leaped high from the tangle. The dog, instead of retreating, leaped under the flying arc of cougar, nipping as the old cat landed. Coldpaw's mate whipped about in mid-air, twisting sidewise to swipe. Her left ham was exposed to Jigger, who buried his teeth in it and held on till the shaking, maddened cat flung him loose—only to come up with Sinner on the other flank.

The dogs were deadly, untouchable. Their strategy was beyond compare. As the maddened she-cougar finally sprang from the protecting scrub after Jigger, Sinner dashed into it. Her wild hot braying sent the terrified twin kits streaking up stunted saplings, where they hissed and spat. The vexed she-cougar bounded back in. Her back protected by a tangle of roots, she took up a defensive position; her mouth worked; her ears flattened in hate. But the realization that she was doomed must have come to her. The dogs were content to worry her and wait. Their wild baying echoed over the open hills.

An invisible observer might have thought that Coldpaw, staring almost blankly at the antics of hounds and cougar, was completely uninterested. On the contrary, the big male's mind was a ferment of emotions. Unsure of how to handle such a situation, he stepped majestically from his own cover, almost like a prize-fighter entering the ring.

The action surprised the hounds only briefly. Sinner changed her yodel excitedly; and a thousand feet below, Jake Terremain quickened his pace, reading her message as plainly as if he had been standing beside her.

Coldpaw advanced a few more steps, unnerved by the watching hounds, then leaped. In his brain was one obsession—to destroy the dogs. In mid-air, he twisted and hooked savagely at Sinner. He fell heavily in the brush, bewildered anew at the black hound's disappearing motion. The next instant, he was outraged as no other living animal had ever dared to insult him: Sinner's coarse teeth had locked on his flanks. Sinner combined strategy with courage. She shook the rising cougar off balance. His swiping paws—strong enough to snap a steer's neck, smashed blankly, with a wrenching of his own shoulder muscles. It was incredible to the big cougar.

Fifteen minutes later, lathered with rage and sweat, he had not even remotely hurt the dogs. He was winded, with an exhaustion of fear he had never known before. Cougar reaction to dogs—irritation and utter weariness—caused him to jump to a fire-flackened stump. He wanted time—time to think; but the yowling of the dogs drove all efforts at sanity from his mind. Despite the interruption, the she-cougar had not been able to

retreat: the moment she moved, one of the dogs leaped in; she sparred bluffingly and shrank back under the willow.

JAKE shot from the edge of the tangle, at the one cat he could make out—Coldpaw. Deflected by bushes, the bullet smashed through the cougar's lower jaw. Coldpaw leaped fully thirty feet into the scrub and came up running, frightened and shocked, almost blinded by pain.

Twenty minutes later, the episode in the underbrush, was over—grim tribute to Sinner's efficiency. Now, with Terremain following, the hounds

were snuffing savagely on the trail of the wounded male.

The shocking pain brought forth every emotion of survival in Coldpaw's brain. He shook the dogs briefly on the river, but not for long. As dusk began to rise from the westerly pockets, the hounds were close. Desperately the cougar's mind searched for a memory of cover that would be adequate against these relentless pursuers. And as the color drained from the high slopes, he remembered—and dashed, in dizzying exhaustion, for the lake where, ages before, he had watched stars flaring in the night waters.

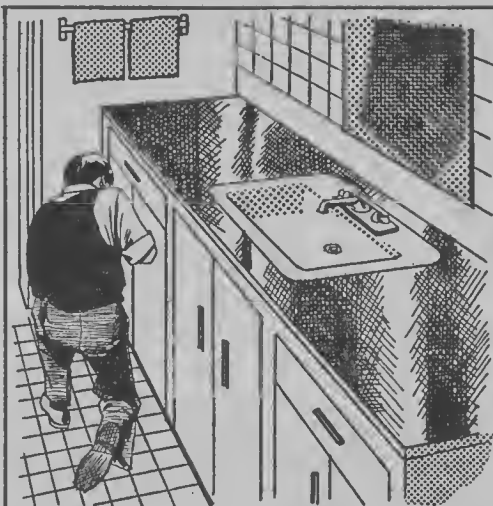
Though cougars prefer the warmth of dry fur, he plunged in without hesitation, swimming strongly for some muskrat marshes and a tiny birch island in the middle of the lake. Exhaustion as much as intelligence caused Coldpaw to crawl below the rustling, pink-tipped birch and lie.

The dogs executed a quick pincers movement around the small lake. Baffled, they crossed trails and met again, whining weary disappointment. In the gathering gloom, Jake Terremain scratched his face and stared at the blackening skin of water.

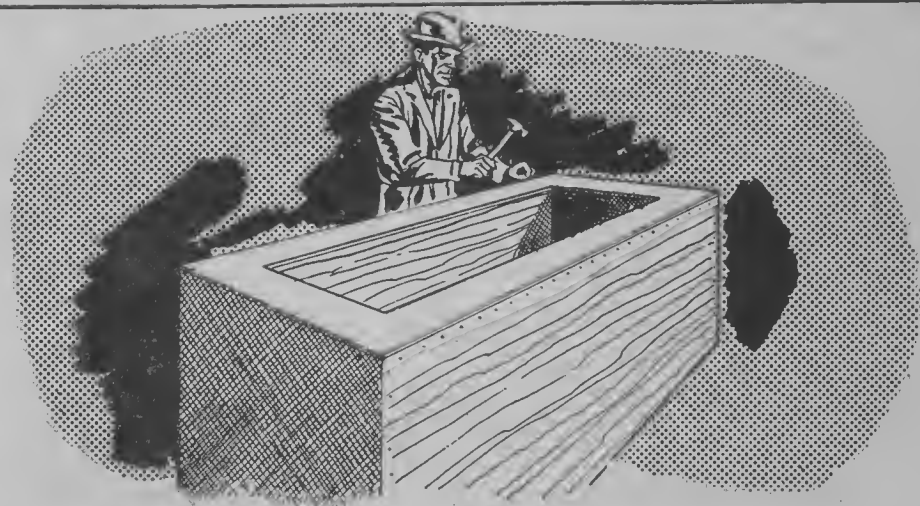
"Another smart coldpaw, huh!" The words brought a wave of memory;

Look what people are doing with

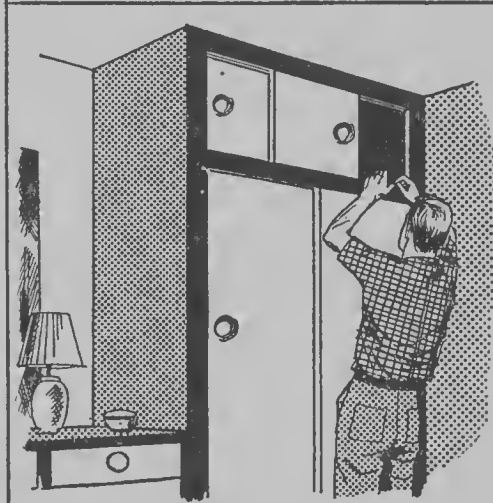
SYLVAPLY DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD



They're making the area around the bathroom wash basin into a "gold mine" of space-saving cabinets and cupboards. It's easy—with Sylvaply.



They're building their own home freezers. Efficient, but simple 20 to 30 cubic foot capacity low temperature freezing cabinets are easy to make with Sylvaply. Your lumber dealer will gladly help you with advice and estimates.



They're modernizing farm and city homes and finding it no chore at all to make smart, convenient wardrobes, storage walls and built-ins with Sylvaply.



They're busy as beavers, all through the home, building and remodelling—adding modern built-ins that make permanent improvements—proud of the job they are doing with Sylvaply.



They're finding Sylvaply the perfect material for building modern kitchen cabinets. It's easily worked, finishes beautifully and makes a permanent improvement to your home.



*Tough!
Light!
Easy-to-use
genuine
wood
panels*



FREE BOOKLETS: A 28-page Farm Book packed with useful, practical ideas on building for every farm owner. Also 16-page booklet "Extra Living Space" on home improvements. Ask the lumber dealer in your town.

People everywhere are taking real pride in the scores of useful, good-looking remodelling projects they can do themselves with Sylvaply. They're making farm homes as up-to-date and convenient for living as any modern city home. They're repairing, improving and putting up new buildings around the farm, too—using Sylvaply Sheathing. Ask your dealer how this efficient, dollar-saving water-proof glue plywood sheathing can work for you in your building plans.

Serving Lumber Dealers From Coast to Coast
MACMILLAN & BLOEDEL LTD.

VANCOUVER

CALGARY

EDMONTON

WINNIPEG

LONDON

WINDSOR

TORONTO

MONTREAL

QUEBEC CITY

POST OFFICE

MONEY ORDERS



are easy
to buy
... easy to cash



HELP YOUR POST OFFICE HELP YOU

- Address your mail clearly and accurately.
- Include Postal Zone Number in Quebec, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.
- Wrap parcels securely; tie them with strong cord. Be sure to put on sufficient postage—if in doubt, have Post Office weigh your parcel, and avoid double postage due.

Wherever you live, it is very, very easy for you to buy, and cash, Canada Post Office Money Orders. Because, from coast to coast, over 12,000 Canadian Post Offices provide unequalled "close to home" service.

Canada Post Office Money Orders are the safest way to pay personal or business bills by mail, and to send money as gifts. Post Office Money Orders safeguard you against loss or misrepresentation, and are backed by the Government of Canada.

For convenience, protection, economy—always use Post Office Money Orders.

54MO-22

CANADA POST OFFICE

HON. ALGIDE CÔTÉ, O.C., M.P.
POSTMASTER GENERAL

W. J. TURNBULL
DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL



It's not all show...

... with the beaver. He collects more wood than he needs for either his dam or his home. He carefully stores many sticks with their tender bark at the bottom of the pond. When the ice comes and he can no longer search for food, he has enough to carry him through the long winter months.

You, too, must prepare for the long winter months, and you should start now to put aside part of what you earn for the

day when you must retire. The sooner you begin saving for your retirement the easier it is.

For instance, at age 30, an annual deposit of \$230.20 will provide a cash payment to you of \$10,000 at age 65. Your savings program is life insured and your family will receive \$10,000, if you die any time before age 65. Plan your retirement program today. Call your Crown Life representative, or send in the coupon below.

CROWN LIFE

Established 1900

INSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office Toronto

To: CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CG-6
59 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Please send me, without obligation, full details regarding your Retirement Plan.

My age is Age I wish to retire

Name

Address

City/Town Province
(please print all information)

and on the tripping trail home, he wondered if it could be.

It was dawn before Coldpaw left the island. The wound in his jaw was to cost him weeks of hunting; but in time he would scratch savagely at the soreness, breaking the fester and hurrying healing. That night he was able to understand to the full why his kind were disappearing. Dogs! Man-trained, to trail and bring to bay. Had he been able to close with them just for one moment... but he couldn't—not with a hound like Sinner—he knew that now...

THE legend of his fame began.

He became a rarity among cougars—a wanderer. He mated in the singing slopes beyond Hourglass, then went his lonely way—as if he would never again be hemmed in by his own love. He prowled deep into the B.C. interior, a nocturnal killer who left "cold" tracks behind him when he fled. Remote ranchers told wild tales of riding up in the winter's dusk, to find him feeding on their choicest beef—his face a bloody whiskered mask in the gathering gloom. Wherever they found big kills—broken necks and missing entrails—they set traps; but despite the disembowelment, which is the cougar's way of keeping meat from decay, Coldpaw never returned to an old kill. Periodically, and from impulses he never tried to fathom, he returned to within range of the great peak of Hourglass.

Many of Dewar's bounty hunters tried to track him down, but the "coldpaw" had become a phantom of the rimrocks and jackpine aisles. In winter, pursuit sent him to inaccessible mountain peaks. The odd dog that pursued him to such haunts seldom returned. In summer, he had long ago overcome cat's natural aversion to water; once he made newspaper headlines by attacking a man in a small boat—though (a point the newspaper missed) it was sight of the small dog in the boat that caused him to attack.

In this manner, four more years passed. His great bulk lengthened to more than six feet. When he leaped now, he could, if urgency demanded it, clear forty feet. In mating battles, other toms challenged him less frequently; and on the mountain ledges, even silver-shouldered grizzlies moved uneasily till his taint had passed.

He was, at last, a monarch of the tall timbers, with all a monarch needed—except the one thing he had lost as a kitten and never regained. Sometimes that dim loss stirred his brain, especially before storms; or in the spring when he climbed hemlock slopes where other dappled kittens spat and wrestled in the sun.

In those years of wandering, he had run into Terremain's hounds only occasionally. He knew Sinner's baying from afar—she was the only living thing he truly feared—and when he could, he kept away from her. When he couldn't, he headed for the lake and the island. The last time that happened was in the spring break-up: the mountain sides were still caked with snow, and the bottom ice had not gone out of the lake.

This time, the incredible Sinner refused even to snuffle along the marshy shore. She kept baying for Jake; and when the baffled hunter came up, she started eagerly into the water, whining in her throat.

It dawned at last on Jake what she was trying to tell him. That Coldpaw went into the lake and did not emerge again till it suited his time!

He gazed at Sinner with a respect equal to anything he had ever given man. If Coldpaw's name had become a legend, so indeed had hers: cougar hunters from as far down as Seattle had offered Terremain fabulous sums for her. Jake sold her pups, but he would never sell her: he knew she would have died away from him.

There was no way of getting over to the birch island without a boat, but that could be arranged for the inevitable next time. Staring at the island, Jake knew just a touch of regret. Through the years, he had come to admire Coldpaw's courage, his intelligence, his endurance. But what had begun on the slopes of Hourglass



Anxious moments
For Phillip Leach;
Left his gun
Within Sonny's reach.

—Beth Wilcoxson.

years before would not be ended in sentiment. Too bad, the hunter thought, that the strong should take refuge in remembered safety, for in that very complacency, sooner or later, lay their ultimate doom.

WHAT telepathy worked in Coldpaw's mind, as he watched—with that queer curiosity—from the island? The hate of long ago had simmered down in his heart. He killed man's stock less often now, preferring the thrill of the chase after deer—his food supply by birthright. For all that, he was lonely, a wanderer from the one fear that had haunted his life—the problem of how to close in on a hound like Sinner. Could that one elusive problem be conquered, he could be king of the cougar country indeed, forever confident till age at last took its inevitable reckoning.

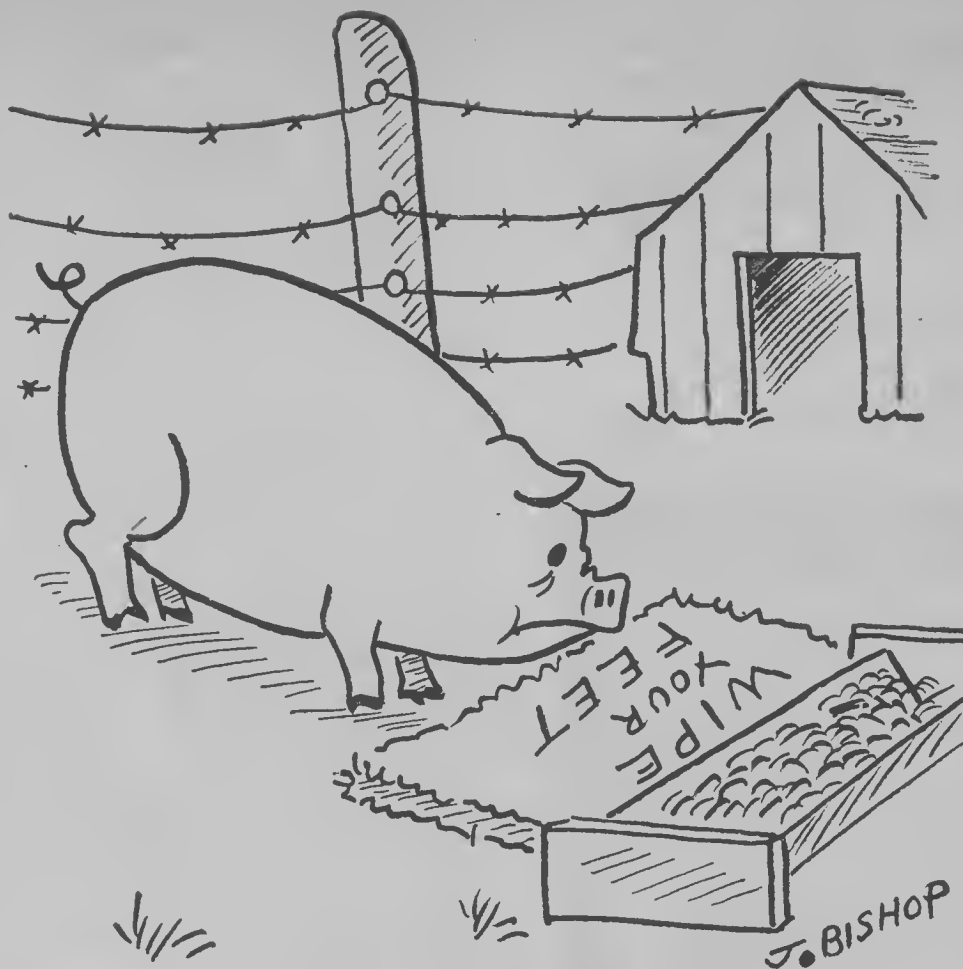
As if seeking to unfathom that one error of his vast experience, he left the lake at night, wandering once more, an ungainly, lonely figure, along the logging grade to the south. The great hills of sawdust had grown blacker; the machinery rusted now in the moonlight.

Almost at the end of forest, he found the honey-colored, almost odorless young female. She stared at him raffishly, a cat with a head smaller than most, born of a far-ranging clan, born to hate both men and dogs. She was a stray from some other valley; and when he turned, she followed him. In Coldpaw's heart, the old emotions stirred and came to life... and the old fear of what a family would mean.

Two kittens were born near the end of May—late for cougars. The honey-

colored mother stretched full-length, purring sleazily as they bumped her belly for milk. She did not protest when Coldpaw stooped to sniff them; and, hours later, the king bore fresh moose meat to the den, including the meaty lips which she loved. The she-cougar pulled back one lip, so the whiskers sloped backward, and rubbed cheeks tightly with him.

Three days later, Jake Terremain saw the magpies congregating on the abandoned moose carcass. As the hounds snuffled deeply of the cold giant prints in the marsh, the man's eyes swept the valley and mountain slopes in a speculative arc. He, too, felt instinctively that this would be the final, fateful reckoning. Dewar's training program had changed the cougar picture in B.C. The war that had been going on since cougars were placed on bounty in 1920 was reaching the clean-up stage. Despite the dwindling cat population, more cougars were dying yearly—285 in 1940, 472 in 1945, an incredible 725 in 1948. Some said it was because of Sinner's offspring — not one of which would ever be the match for their mother. Yes, it would be a memorable battle—the like of which might never



be known again—and Jake had faith in his "wise old woman"—his hound.

At the end of two weeks, when the kits opened slate blue eyes, the honey-colored mother was ready to travel. Her breed hate dogs, without fearing them; and for several more days she was obedient to Coldpaw's worry. The king cougar had taken nameless precautions to throw off betraying back trails, wading up creek edges, crossing and back-tracking, seeking sandy ridges, where the sand forever slid loosely as it dried. But even he accepted at last that his young must go forth.

And forth the she-cougar led them—toward the enticing slopes of Hourglass . . .

AND one sticky August morning, as it had to be, Sinner picked up the not-too-cold prints of the cougar family. The twin kits were taking a basic lesson in food-foraging: frogging. Each time they caught a frog, they sniffed at the thick glabrous fluid that sweated from its skin. Thus they would learn that all animals in fear of death excrete a definite odor that lends speed to the cougar's body.

The distant bark of the hounds—a prospecting yip for days—caused the



NOW IS THE TIME to buy your

McCLARY REFRIGERATOR

Now that the harvest is in—now that you have the time to compare and choose—now is the time to get most value for your refrigerator dollar from your McClary Dealer—let him show you that this is the best time of year to buy your new McClary refrigerator.

McClary offers everything you could want in a fine refrigerator—more Beauty—more Value—more Convenience—"Miracle Capacity" in minimum space—ideal for the once-a-week shopper—perfect for the large family.

There's a whole parade of all the features you want most in the new McClary—and a size to fit your needs exactly. See your McClary Dealer *now*—let him prove your best buy is McClary.

*with
automatic
quick
defrost*

NO MUSS •

NO FUSS •



Here is defrosting as you want it—quick—convenient—trouble free—it takes but a few minutes for your refrigerator to return to normal operation.

Store food in a big way in the large full width freezer chest—room for 37 lbs. of frozen foods.

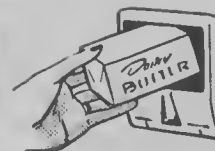
Butter always at proper consistency is assured with the electric butter conditioner—conveniently located—easy to use.

OR so convenient,
so practical

ERIOR'S "Starlite" green
and gold trim

ACITY maximum food storage
in minimum space

S o size for every need,
o model to fit your budget



ES LIMITED

HOME APPLIANCES • HEATING UNITS • HOUSEHOLD
UTENSILS • COMMERCIAL FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT

2 APPLIANCES For the PRICE of ONE

a real food freezer . . .
a no-defrost refrigerator



GENERAL ELECTRIC

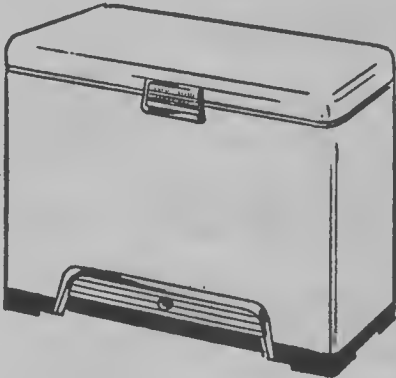


Twin-System REFRIGERATOR

Here, in one beautifully-styled unit, is a *real* food freezer big enough to hold 42 lbs. of your frozen meats, fruits and vegetables—plus—over 8 cu.ft. of moist cold refrigerator space. There's lots of room for large fowl and tall bottles . . . Crisper Drawers with plenty of room for big heads of lettuce . . . door shelves for eggs and small items. And, of course, the G-E Twin-System gives you completely automatic defrosting. See it today at your friendly G-E dealer's store!

**FREEZE YOUR FOOD SURPLUS
... AND SAVE!**

This G-E Food Freezer holds a generous 389 lbs. of frozen foods . . . operates on just a fraction of the money you save by home-freezing surplus garden produce and meats. Foods retain their mouth-watering flavours all winter long.



**CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
LIMITED**

female to open her mouth, listening. Coldpaw heard that change of note, too, and hurried to his family, leisurely following their mother toward the scrub-hills that lay below the hemlock slopes. In agitation, the king leaped across his mate's path—wanting to hurry her to the lake and the island.

The female seemed unable to comprehend his fear. Nor would she run, for the honey-colored breed are possessed of one emotion only where dogs are concerned: to meet and destroy them. She snarled cat-hate in the direction of the dogs, also as a warning to her mate to stop delaying the flight to a battleground of her own choosing.

SHE was a strategist. The two kits were taken to the edge of the hemlocks, where they treed, well apart. The female, wasting no energy in blind flight, moved almost a quarter of a mile from them, down the slope slightly, to a spot she had noted before giving birth—a narrow, twisting tunnel of devilsfoot. No man could sight her in it; the dogs could not attack her from the sides or rear, and the first one that entered would be a brave dog indeed.

It was perfect strategy for ordinary cougar hounds—but Sinner was no ordinary hound. The great bitch weighed 90 pounds now, and her brain had matured with the years. From the hemlocks where he paced in frustration like an uneasy phantom, Coldpaw watched the battlefield, his brain clamoring, working . . . striving desperately to disclose to him the one last law of survival that had eluded him over the years. He would, even then, have fled to the lake, had his mate followed; but these long weeks, rich with fulfillment, had evoked the courage of sacrifice in the great cougar heart.

With her and the kits now, he would do or die.

Far ahead of
with alms
cougar
the

sance of the slope. Finding it unwise to enter, he returned to the tunnel and, impatient to have the business over, made a provoking dash into the mouth of it. Jigger's experience with honey-colored killers had commenced.

The female cougar caught him with one hooked paw between the neck and right shoulder. Had the devilsclub not caught her other arching paw, he would never have emerged. As it was, the cat-mother threw herself on her back—hoping to hold the hound to her throat and, with her hind legs, disembowel him. Because of the scrub, which deflected her left arm, she lost her grip; and hind feet merely catapulted the dog down the slope, as if a mule had caught him with padded feet.

Fifty yards away, Jigger reeled to his feet, sobered with shock. One ear was torn from his scalp. Ribs heaving, he joined Sinner.

The bitch's brown eyes had lost the excitement of puppyhood—excitement which merely covers bluster, optimism and faith in a master. She could keep the cat in there till Jake arrived and showed her the next move . . . or, for that priceless look of praise on his face, she could take this one out, too, so that Jake's arrival merely marked the end.

A look passed between the two dogs. Jigger stayed. Nose to the ground, Sinner began searching for the kitten tracks she had noted farther along the creek. She picked them up in record time, trailed the kits to their trees. She bayed—the maddening yodel of victory.

It had the desired effect on the female cougar. The hair rose on her back. She snarled in her throat and leaped from the tunnel—already vulnerable because her own plan had been destroyed and, with it, her confidence. The courageous Jigger caught her on the

these hounds—only a sure knowledge of victory. When she gained the hemlocks, Sinner moved in on her with a courage the cat had never experienced: she was caught by the throat, even as Jigger slashed her savagely on the hindquarters, keeping her from rising, keeping her down.

The she-cougar rolled in a dodging, spitting tangle, broke free, and sprang to a tree—blood on her back, her ribs heaving as her lungs sought air.

The hounds slobbered their victory call.

TO a cougar, wisdom rarely comes in a revelation. Rather it is a realization, born suddenly or slowly; born of instinct, experience, observation and, more often age; and born piece by piece, as one would assemble a jig-saw puzzle. Now, flat on a bough of his own, Coldpaw read those sounds of battle as vividly as if he had watched the fight. All the years that he had stared—sometimes with almost incredible curiosity—at dogs and men, he had remained bedevilled by the mysterious force that left them forever superior to animals they hunted. Not understanding what it was, all his own courage and strength was helpless against it.

But now, suddenly, he knew what that force was. Teamwork! Dog with dog—dogs with men—working always to that one calculated end. And with

that knowledge, Coldpaw's cat brain instantly knew the answer to it.

But the outcome now hinged on his mate.

Coldpaw raised himself on the limb and, as he had not done since his mating fights, screamed the blood-curdling cat-cry.

The dogs were only momentarily startled—they were trained to stay with one cat at a time—and Coldpaw was not close enough to be a problem. But well up the slopes now, Jake Terremain heard that shattering scream, and knew he had made a mistake. He began to run.

The she-cougar heard, too; and for a moment, paid no heed. Then suddenly—whether she wanted to be near her mate for renewed fight, or because she was not of the easily-treed clan—or because she read Coldpaw's mind—she leaped from the bough.

In incredible leaps, the dogs after her, she tore through the forest. They caught her, puzzled slightly and mad to bring her to bay against a stump. They rolled, snarling, in a heap; and she broke loose. Powerful hams coiled. And again she was away.

Coldpaw, imperceptible as death itself, raised his body on the high limb. No warning came to the charging dogs. The hind legs moved in closer to his under-chest; the cat-body sprang, driven not only by weight,

but by every ounce of strength in the cougar's body.

Sinner scarcely saw the hurtling mass. Coldpaw struck even before he landed. The great hound's yowl died instantly in her throat. Her broken body was tossed nearly twenty yards away.

Jigger, realizing what had happened, turned. The two cats leaped



*The pitchfork that Amos
Laid down in the hay,
Will keep him laid up
For many a day.*

—Beth Wilcoxson.

toward him. In terror he would know all the rest of his life, the dog screamed and fled from them—blindly, uncaringly . . .

JAKE TERREMAIN picked up the body of his hound; and, suddenly, he was old and tired with hunting. He moved, at last, slowly down the slopes. There was no hate in his heart

for Coldpaw, any more than there was regret for the cougars he had killed. One thing he knew: no hound would ever go after that pair of cats again and live.

Out of all the welter of memories, one would stay in his heart the longest: the numbing loss of a hound he would miss the rest of his life; a hound, he knew suddenly, he had loved even more than the bounty-hunter's life itself. At the cabin door, Jigger lay waiting, sobbing in his throat. Jake Terremain's own eyes could suddenly see Hourglass only through a blur.

Up on those slopes, the two cougar kits played in the sun. Whiskers back, the honey-colored female rubbed lips with Coldpaw. She purred. Coldpaw yawned and watched the young ones wrestle. His thick tail twitched. Come nightfall, he would take his family forth to the old familiar places he had known and loved. They would sun lazily on the slopes, explore the old logging grade and the black sawdust mounds, prowl even into man's backyard.

Fear would dog his footsteps no more. This was his country, and he was king. Even so, in days to come he would wander to the little lake and stare, wonderingly, at the little boat tossed by the wavelets, rotting in the weather . . . and wonder what it was for.

Reaching for perfection!

We've just spent over \$1,000,000

to bring you an even finer, whiter flour
with better baking qualities!

NEW Robin Hood Vitamin Enriched Flour

now milled in the best-equipped,
most up-to-date mills in Canada!

Prove it with this new recipe

CRESCENT ROLLS

- 4½ cups sifted Robin Hood Vitamin Enriched Flour
- ½ cup milk
- ¾ cup cold water
- 1 package dehydrated yeast
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 2 tablespoons soft shortening
- 1 egg, well beaten

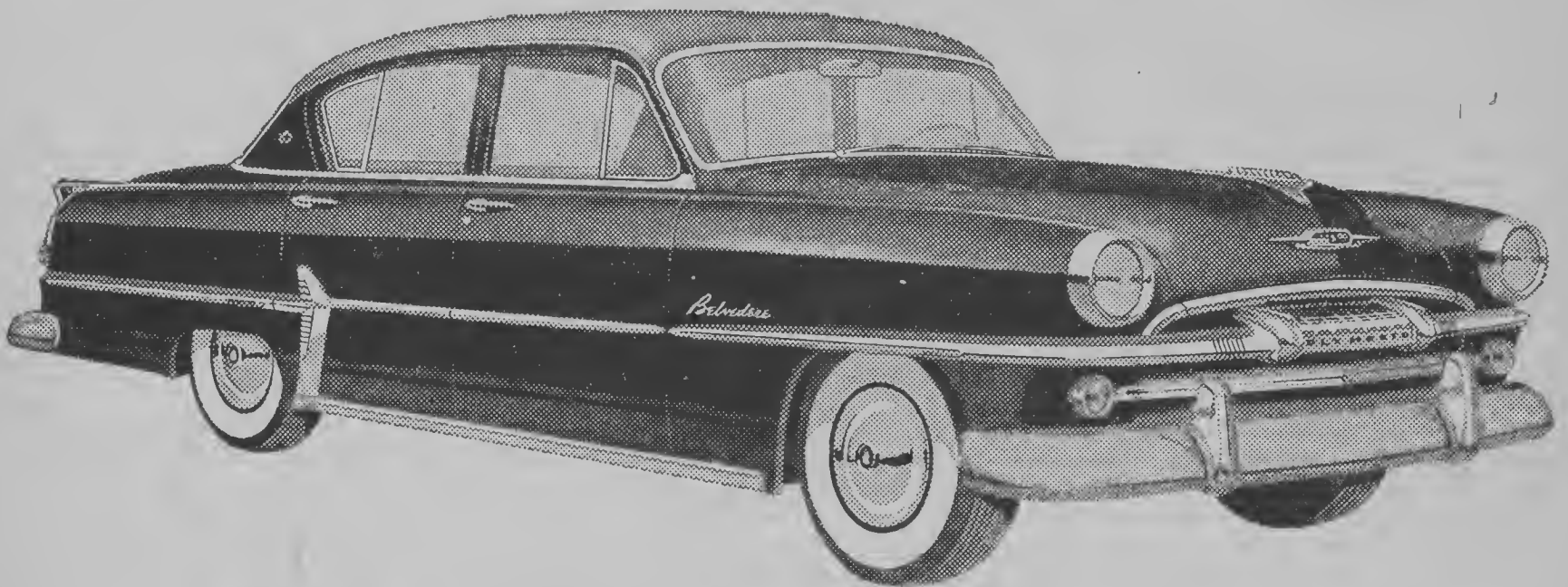
Sift and measure Robin Hood Flour. Scald milk, add cold water. When milk and water are lukewarm, dissolve yeast in ½ cup, according to package directions. To remaining liquid add salt, sugar, shortening and egg. Add bubbly yeast. Pour into flour and stir until liquid disappears. By hand mix dough in bowl to a ball. Knead on greased board until smooth (5 minutes). Place in greased bowl, cover and let rise at warm room temperature until double. Punch down. Repeat rising. Punch down. Divide and shape into 2 balls. Grease baking sheets. Roll each ball to circle ¼ inch thick. Cut each in 16 wedges. Brush with melted butter. Roll wedges from wide end and curve into crescents. Cover and let rise at warm room temperature until double. Bake in preheated oven of 375°F. for 20 minutes.



Listen to the Robin Hood Musical Kitchen starring Cliff McKay
Mon., Wed., Fri.—Trans-Canada Network

SEE *1954's new* PLYMOUTH

MORE VALUE THAN EVER!



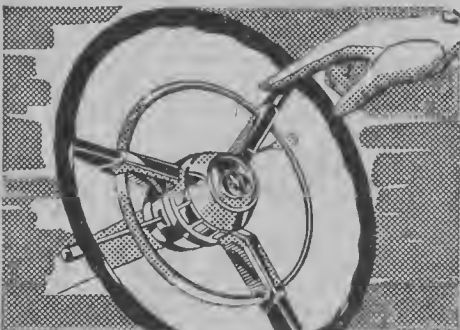
TRY HY-DRIVE NO-SHIFT DRIVING FULL-TIME POWER STEERING... AMAZING BALANCED RIDE...

DRIVE WITHOUT SHIFTING!



Plymouth's new Hy-Drive lets you drive through traffic—stop, go, climb hills—without touching gearshift or clutch! You start your engine in neutral, shift directly into "high"—and you're in Hy-Drive for driving ease without precedent! Pick-up is wonderful with fast, oil-cushioned fluid-torque. To back up—or for extra power for heavy going in sand or snow—you change gears in the familiar way.

PARK WITH ONE FINGER!



With Plymouth Full-Time Power Steering, you can park with one finger—steer without effort. Effortless hydraulic power does 4/5 of the steering work for you. Full-Time Power Steering is on the job all the time—when parking—driving through traffic—out on the highway—over rutted roads. You'll be amazed how easily, how safely, you can handle your Plymouth with Full-Time Power Steering.

It's Chrysler's greatest Plymouth!

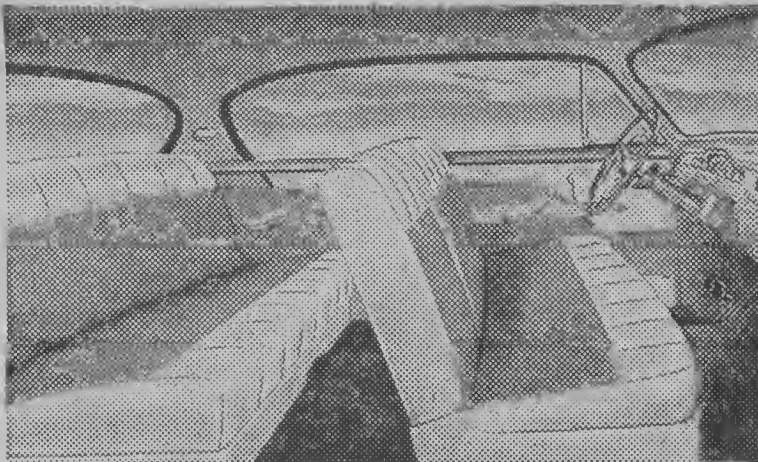
Here's exciting new beauty... longer and lower lines... new gem-bright colours and sparkling chrome... new striking interior ensembles in the latest two-tone fabrics.

Brilliant new performance, too! A powerful, lively engine... the sensational Plymouth Balanced Ride, now even smoother and softer than ever... Hy-Drive*, for no-shift driving at its simplest and easiest... Full-Time Power Steering*, so effortless you can park with one finger... all add up to a great new driving experience.

There's much that's new in this greatest Plymouth ever... in beauty, performance, famous Chrysler Engineering and downright dollar for dollar value. Plan to see and drive this beautiful Plymouth that your whole family will love!

NEW LUXURY, TOO!

The new Plymouth interiors are luxuriously soft and comfortable... with chair-high seats... deep bolsters... fine fabrics in beautiful two-tone colour combinations and contrasting vinyl.



THREE BEAUTIFUL PLYMOUTH SERIES FOR 1954. The Luxurious Belvederes: Four-Door Sedan, Special Club Coupe (Hardtop), Convertible Coupe. The Distinguished Savays: Four-Door Sedan, Club Coupe, Suburban. The Practical Plazas: Four-Door Sedan, Club Coupe, Suburban.

NOW ON DISPLAY AT YOUR CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH-FARGO DEALER'S

*Power Steering and Hy-Drive are available at extra cost on all models.

Manufactured in Canada by the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited

The Countrywoman

Geraniums

*Geraniums are for women growing old
Where cottage windows frame the scarlet flowers
And birdsong is a prelude to slow days
Of rich tranquillity.*

*When fades the rose upon the daffodil's lost gold,
Then come the damask flowers of crimson glow;
Comfort, they speak—and strength—and quiet hours.*

—CHARLOTTE BOUCHER.



So Little for So Many

BACK in Canada from a journey of 36,000 miles, equal to going around the world one and one-half times, Dr. Lotta Hitschomonova arrived in our city, just one year and a week after her last visit. She came to report on the projects, undertaken by Unitarian Service Committee of Canada, to help feed and clothe children in war-torn, poverty-stricken countries — and to make a new appeal.

There is both encouragement and a fresh and authentic news element in an interview with Dr. Hitschomonova. This, her seventh annual summer trip to sum up results, survey present-day needs and to form further recommendations, took 106 days. She travelled by plane and jeep, by road and rail visiting England, France, Austria, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Syria, India, Burma, Hong Kong, Japan and Korea. It was her first visit to India, her second to Korea. She visited the latter at the invitation of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) and arrived there, just two days after the signing of the Truce.

"I cannot explain to you just what a trip by plane, around the world does to one's thinking. I have always been humble in my mind about the size of our effort. By air, I travelled across to Europe and then to Asia in less time than it takes to cross Canada by train. Yet never have I been more conscious of how small is our sector (North America) of the whole world, nor how fortunate we are in regard to having sufficient land and food.

"In Korea I saw a nation faced, relatively, with the most staggering destruction of property and loss of human lives in modern history. Here I found many orphans still roaming the streets and on the roads, needing a home and loving care, desperately. Here millions of people again dread the ordeal of the coming winter, because they face it without proper clothing, shelter or food.

"There are many splendid things planned and being carried out under various UN agencies; draining of swamps in order to yield fields to grow more and varied crops; building dams to create power to run industries to produce tools, implements and other goods; bringing about better sanitation, health and shelter for the overcrowded countries of Asia. But these are mostly long-range projects. They can not be brought to fruition in a year or two, perhaps not for a number of years.

"Never before, during my eight years of relief

A trained observer and reporter returns from a globe-circling tour with an urgent message for Canadian audiences

by AMY J. ROE

service, have I felt so keenly as I do today, how well a volunteer agency like ours is ready and equipped to render emergency assistance on a friend-to-friend basis to those in need. On behalf of the many children and adults we have been able to help—who ate bread and drank milk, received clothing, training, education and tools from us, I am most anxious to say 'thank you.' In our hearts we shall always remember that it was possible to do these things because of the support and generous assistance of many Canadians.

"The Milk for Korea campaign was a success. Some said that our plan of feeding stations for children wouldn't work. In 76 primary schools of Seoul, 25,000 children drank milk very day for three months because of shipments of Canadian sweetened powdered milk. Moreover, we kept the date we fixed, in advance, to start distribution by January 26, 1953, which meant that cargoes had to move out of Vancouver a month before Christmas. We made and fulfilled a pledge and have set some kind of a record among international relief agencies in regard to keeping a date. Now the Republic of Korea (ROK) is using our pattern of child-feeding stations. UNKRA has taken a movie film of our work and it is, I believe, to be shown before Christmas on television from Toronto. When I arrived I was told that there was no further need for an appeal for milk as the United States is shipping large quantities of surplus powdered milk to Korea."

The immediate appeal is for \$125,000 — to be raised "before Christmas, 1953." The Unitarian Service Committee of Canada, with headquarters at 48 Sparks St., Ottawa, setting this as their objective plan that \$100,000 will be spent in Korea and \$25,000 in India.

From funds provided, 750 tons of Canadian barley will be purchased from a large milling company, which has mills at Saskatoon and Peterboro. The barley will have been specially processed "pressed and rolled" and which, when cooked, has much the same consistency as rice—the favorite and almost the sole cereal eaten by Koreans. It will be combined with the powdered milk from the U.S. into a nourishing soup. It is hoped that by this means some 125,000 hungry Korean children will be pro-

vided with one hot dish each day for a three-month period. To put it in simpler terms, for \$1.00 donated toward barley for Korea it will be possible to feed five children that one hot dish of milk and barley soup for a full month. Once the children have become accustomed to it, Korea can, if her government and people so plan, grow barley of her own. The campaign of USCC has been approved by the government and by Unified Command and free transportation of supplies is assured.

"We are also making an appeal for shoes, socks in unlimited quantities for children from ages two to 14. These will be given to children who roam the roads in winter. Some mothers in Ontario have already started darning circles to rescue and repair articles which could be used. We need both old and new quilts. We have promised 33 sewing machines and will use \$5,000 toward supplying these which will be used by war widows—of which there are an estimated one million Korean women who have lost their sole male protector. The Korean Ministry of Social Affairs will open and operate sewing training centers."

FOR India three jeep station wagons will be used as health vans to carry supplies of protective medicines, a doctor and a nurse into villages which never before have had such service. Two will be under the auspices of the All India Women's Conference and one under the Indian Co-operative Union. The latter organization will also organize and conduct a community center in a slum area in New Delhi.

A village rehabilitation scheme will be set up at Teynampet, just out of Madras. Here efforts will be made to drain swamps, build proper latrines, and to bring sanitation and health services to children and expectant mothers. A year's salary will be provided to pay a trained midwife in the Khasi Hills, Assam. These two items will be under the direction of Dr. Gangadharn, an Indian civil servant, who has been valiantly working to provide such instruction and service, but who has no means of his own to devote to the work. The Indian allocation of \$25,000 is under the direct supervision of the advisory committee for Unitarian Service in India, headed by Mrs. Reid, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner to India, resident in New Delhi.

"Of course," says Dr. Hitschomonova, "our work includes a few projects in Europe, which we have maintained for some years past. Last year we had a project of 600,000 pounds of flour for Greece. This year Greece was fortunate in having a record

crop, so there is no need to continue the appeal. But we are sending some \$2,000 worth of tools to Greece — cross-cut saws, axes, looms and sewing machines. These will go into remote mountain villages.

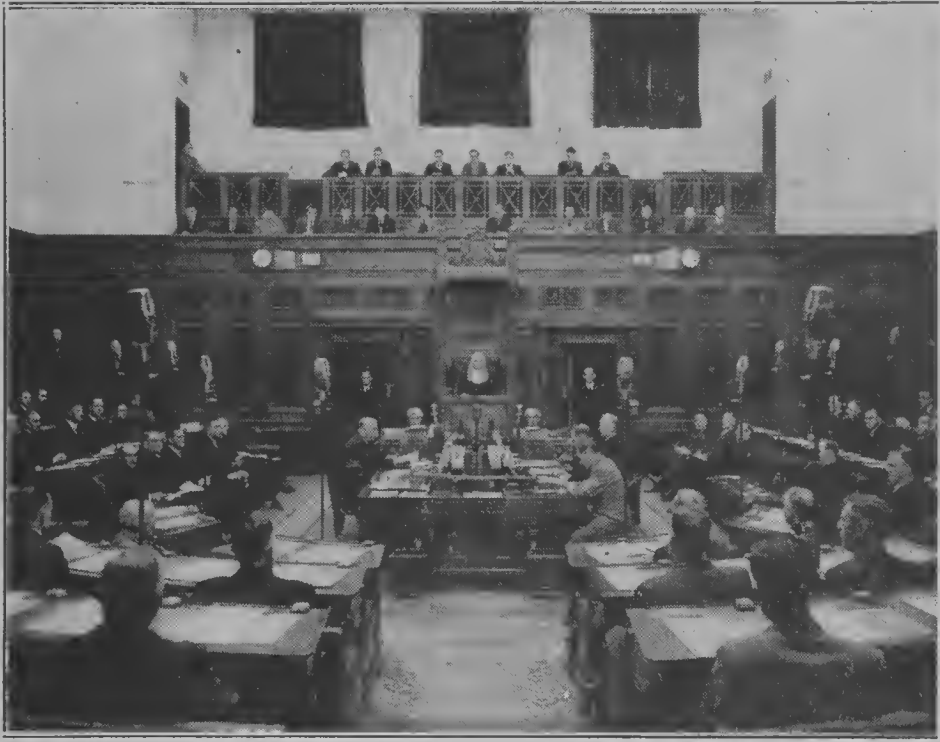
"Our concern is to raise \$125,000 before Christmas. The main spots for aid are Korea and India. We have set a deadline date for March 1, 1954, for distribution of Canadian barley to provide that milk and barley soup for starving Korean children."

It is encouraging to know that USCC projects have filled real needs; have varied as circumstances changed; have been useful demonstrations for native people and governments. This is in line with UN's policy to help people to help themselves.



Tranquil scene, showing mist rising after rain in Vancouver's famous Stanley Park.

Australia Health Wise



Australia's House of Representatives seen here in session.

AUSTRALIA is justly proud of its health services, which rank high, and at some points surpass those of leading countries of the world. Australians may suffer some feelings of inferiority when they compare welfare services with Great Britain or the United States but may claim, rightly, that Australia's legislation setting up provisions for high standards in governmental health services, antedates similar approved measures in either of those countries.

The landless millions of Asia hang like Demosthenes' sword over the headlands of continental Australia. She has a population of eight and a quarter million people, spread thinly over some three million square miles of resources-rich territory. Australia, apprehensively conscious that she must settle and populate her vacant spaces, has had an active and generous immigration policy. During the past year, energetic efforts were made to entice some 200,000 Europeans to trade war-desolated and grim tyrant-ridden homelands for opportunity and freedom in the southern Commonwealth.

Australian governing bodies have consistently maintained that it is important that the people of their country be kept healthy and productive; that proper encouragement be given to a natural population increase; that children born there, enter into the world with every opportunity for a good start in life. Hence there are restrictions barring immigrants, suffering from a communicable disease or from serious disability. Generous maternity allowances, child allowances, sickness benefits, far-sighted tubercular control, free medical care, drugs and hospitalization are definite features of the country's advanced program of health and welfare.

Since the early beginnings of their program of health and social services, Australians have been working toward the removal of the means test. This is now virtually accomplished in connection with most benefits. As an executive of the federal department of health described it: "All Australian political parties are agreed, the means

test must be removed. Social and health services for our people are not a matter of charity, but of right. By taxes, our people have contributed during periods of well-being and prosperity. These taxes were paid not only in support of the government, for defence, policing, etc., but the payers were providing for themselves in times of sickness and unemployment. There must be no stigma attached to accepting this help when they need it."

ONE of Australia's most impressive achievements is in the control of tuberculosis, a campaign unique in its thoroughness. Cornerstone of the plan, laid early in 1946, is the encouraging of sufferers, through sickness benefits, to refrain from working and submit themselves to treatment, thus minimizing the spread of the disease.

"Attack is the best means of defence," the federal health minister explains. "Our system is designed not merely to find and treat the tuberculosis case. It is designed to protect the healthy people of the community from infection, incapacity and death. With full implementation of the techniques of case-finding through radiological and other surveys, we hope this protection will extend throughout the community, safeguarding Australians yet unborn."

The country has now the second lowest incidence of tuberculosis in the world, and medical authorities predict it will be stamped out within a generation. Today death rate from tuberculosis here is 33 per 100,000, second only to Denmark's record. The rate in neighboring New Zealand is 38; the United States, 40; England, 56; Scotland, 74; the Netherlands, 86; France, 106; Finland 157.

THE country has a far-sighted approach to the problem. When the director of tuberculosis control, Dr. Harry W. Wunderly discovered that between 30,000 and 40,000 persons were suffering from tuberculosis, with the possibility of thousands more unsuspected cases, he stated: "When everyone has enough room in which to live and proper conditions in which

Provision of generous governmental allowances, benefits, medical care and hospitalization indicate far-sighted, consistent planning and action to meet modern-day needs and standards in public health and social services

by MARGARET ECKER FRANCIS

to work, the disease will diminish to the vanishing point." And so housing today has No. 1 priority in Australia, which suffers a shortage in hundreds of thousands of family dwellings.

In this country where the division of powers between state and federal governing bodies follows the American theory of decentralization, it was necessary, as the first step toward a national anti-tuberculosis campaign, to amend the constitution so that laws regarding all aspects of health and welfare could be made by the federal house of representatives.

Now under the Tuberculosis Act, a federal director, working with an advisory committee, oversees the prevention and control of the disease, as well as standards of equipment, hospitals and sanatoria, and training. State governments administer existing facilities, but the federal government pays for all new, approved capital expenditures for land, buildings and equipment used in the diagnosis, treatment and control of the disease. This system is eradicating the former lack of uniformity between states, lack of trained specialists, medical officers and nurses, lack of radiographic units and uneconomical use of hospitals.

"All infections must be located, regardless of bed shortage," stated Dr. Wunderly. His department is now surveying some 80 per cent of the population over the age of 15, a 100 per cent survey will be made of school children. Beginning was made by surveying all in-patients and out-patients of schools; domestic contacts with known cases of tuberculosis; food handlers; employees of big industrial firms.

A very thorough survey has been made of young Australia, including high school students, technical school students, university students, and

patients attending pre-natal clinics. In Canberra alone 4,000 school children are surveyed each year.

As well as chest clinics in thickly populated areas, mobile X-ray units, accompanied by a radiographer, nurse and record clerk, are examining isolated country people. In the vast "out-back" region of the western plain and the rugged tropical north, due to badly balanced diets and lack of medical care in the past, the incidence of tuberculosis is much higher than the country's average. Surveys have also covered the Australian aborigines and native peoples of Torres Strait and New Guinea.

TO Australian authorities, the discovery, isolation and treatment of a tubercular patient is not enough. "In the past," Dr. Wunderly remarked, "the control of the disease was hampered by the ordinary working man feeling that he couldn't afford to undergo treatment. If he was forced to submit to treatment, worry about the welfare of his family delayed his recovery."

To induce workers to give up work and undergo treatment, provisions are now made so that his family will have ample food and be able to live under hygienic conditions in order to build up their own resistance against infection. With this peace of mind regarding his family, cure of the patient is speeded.

Each year the government spends around \$600,000 to meet family living costs of tuberculosis sufferers or suspects who need sanatorium treatment. Such patients receive for their families approximately \$18 a week with an additional \$1.10 for each child.

Hospital care, drugs and medical care are free to tuberculosis patients, (Please turn to page 63)



House of Parliament, completed 1927, located in the capital city, Canberra.

No Top-Hat Ambassadors

Adventures in understanding people of other lands come to many groups of young Canadians through the interchange of albums and portfolios

by LYN HARRINGTON

OVER 41 million ambassadors from 57 countries, all at work to establish international amity! They wear no top hats. No battery of multiple-language secretaries hang on their words. They do not rate headlines at Lake Success. But neither do they know the frustrations of top-level diplomats. They get results.

For three decades the Junior Red Cross has worked for health, service and international friendship. The small fry had shown scattered interest previously. The Canadian Junior Red Cross officially began in 1922. Its membership includes children ages 6 to 18 years, tallies almost one million. It is still far, far behind Russia and the U.S.A.

Shortly after V-J Day, the Juniors in a small Alberta school heard from an American soldier. He was one of a mopping-up party, clearing out a schoolhouse in Japan for military use. "I found your album of pictures and stories here," he wrote, "and you can bet these kids liked it. The date on it is 1931."

Probably the Juniors were not greatly surprised. They, too, treasure portfolios they receive—often their first direct evidence that these other countries exist. This type of communication, rather than pen pals and letters, is encouraged by the Red Cross. Each "piece" is a group effort, and it takes the form of a good-sized album of drawings, original compositions, and usually something tangible, such as pressed flowers, or cereal grains.

Teachers like the way these portfolios gently lead the young along the paths of knowledge. Pupils enjoy working on them, not suspecting that this is "Social Studies." The portfolios serve to develop skills, widen their interests, and create intelligent pride in their own country.

A sight-saving class in Toronto sent a bulky portfolio to their opposite number in Weiden, Germany. They told of methods used here, and inquired about those at the Lerchenfeldschule. One page held Canadian stamps and their story, another prints and stories of Canadian artists.

At the Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford, each of 26 pupils in Grade 6 contributed to an album for a similar school in New Zealand. The cover was embossed with a maple leaf design. The pages were hand-printed in braille—even to the music of "O Canada." They reported on their Boy Scout troop, on Canadian climate and our city of Brantford, a book review. They gave samples of knitting, sewing and canning. They may well call their group "The Gloom Chasers."

In 1950 (latest figures available), 4,288 portfolios were exchanged between Red Cross Juniors. That is no meagre effort, and many more were made. But by the time the teacher, provincial and national offices had examined them, only the better albums remained to be shipped to distant lands.

The children usually select the destination. One group in a gold-mining



The doll came from Czechoslovakia to Calgary students, who made albums.

area directed their album to Alabama, and received in return an excellent portfolio stressing coal mining. The choice may be the result of school studies, of a colorful advertisement, or a radio broadcast.

The portfolios represent effort in various lines. Nature study, Red Cross activities, handicrafts, social studies, hygiene, history, art, composition and spelling are drawn into the project—a most entertaining way of learning. Since the albums come under close scrutiny of their contemporaries abroad, each portfolio committee takes its job with ambassadorial gravity.

The pupils of Shining Bank, in northeastern Alberta, are a keen lot. They wanted children in other countries to know about "our fair province." So they packed the 28 pages full of interest, with sketches of their school and community. They told how their fathers made a living—farming, trapping, lumbering, guiding big game hunters. "As we have only eight pupils, we have all had to work hard in order to finish this book."

The children in Vienna, Austria, loved it. They came back with one equally good (in English, too) and with the plea, "tell us more about your wild animals."

Shining Bank obliged. The Juniors' next portfolio was really a stout box containing sketches and stories of the animals. Underneath was a showcase displaying claws and teeth of a black bear, a grizzly, and a timber wolf. These and other items were neatly labelled, and the letter read, "We couldn't send you the whole animal, so we have sent samples."

Sometimes correspondence goes on for years. More often, Juniors' interests widen to encompass other countries. Usually the portfolios are sent to similar-language groups. Those in French may be directed to a French-Canadian school, or to a high school where French is studied. Sometimes one may be detained for translation at headquarters, Geneva. Many European children take the opportunity to practice their English. One portfolio from
(Please turn to page 66)



**WITH
SOFT WATER**

One cake of soap
does the work
of 4 or more!

SEND FOR THIS BOOKLET

With a **DIAMOND** Water Softener you'll use only 1/4 as much soap. Shorter washing time saves wear on clothes, too. Actually pays for itself.

OSHKOSH FILTER & SOFTENER CO. (CANADA) LTD.
BRANDON (Dept. C) MANITOBA

CONSTIPATED?

Nature's Remedy gives gentle yet thorough overnight relief! No griping! Not habit-forming! Proved dependable for over 60 years by millions. Try this all-vegetable laxative now. At your druggist's.

TABLETS 25¢

Nature's Remedy

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

FREE RECIPE BOOK

70 exciting
cocoa and chocolate recipes



FRY'S COCONUT COCOA CAKE...

just one of the many chocolaty-good treats in the free FRY'S COCOA recipe book.

Enjoy new chocolate treats... learn new chocolate tricks from this 37-page illustrated Fry's Cocoa recipe book. 70 tested recipes for rich cakes, smooth frostings, desserts, sauces, beverages—all richer-in-chocolate flavor because they're made with Fry's.

Sift together
1 1/2 cups once-sifted, pastry flour
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 1/4 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon baking soda
6 tablespoons Fry's Cocoa

Add
3/4 cup shortening
1 cup sour milk or buttermilk

Beat 2 minutes

Add
1/2 to 3/4 cup unbeaten eggs (2 large)
1/2 cup shredded coconut

Beat 2 minutes.

Pan Size: 2 round layer pans 8 x 1 1/2 inches.

Temperature: 350°F (moderate oven)

Time: 30 to 35 minutes. Frost with Cocoa Mocha Frosting. (see page 3, Fry's Recipe Book)



MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Fry-Cadbury, Ltd.

Dept. C28, Montreal

Please send me a free copy of "70 tested cocoa and chocolate recipes."

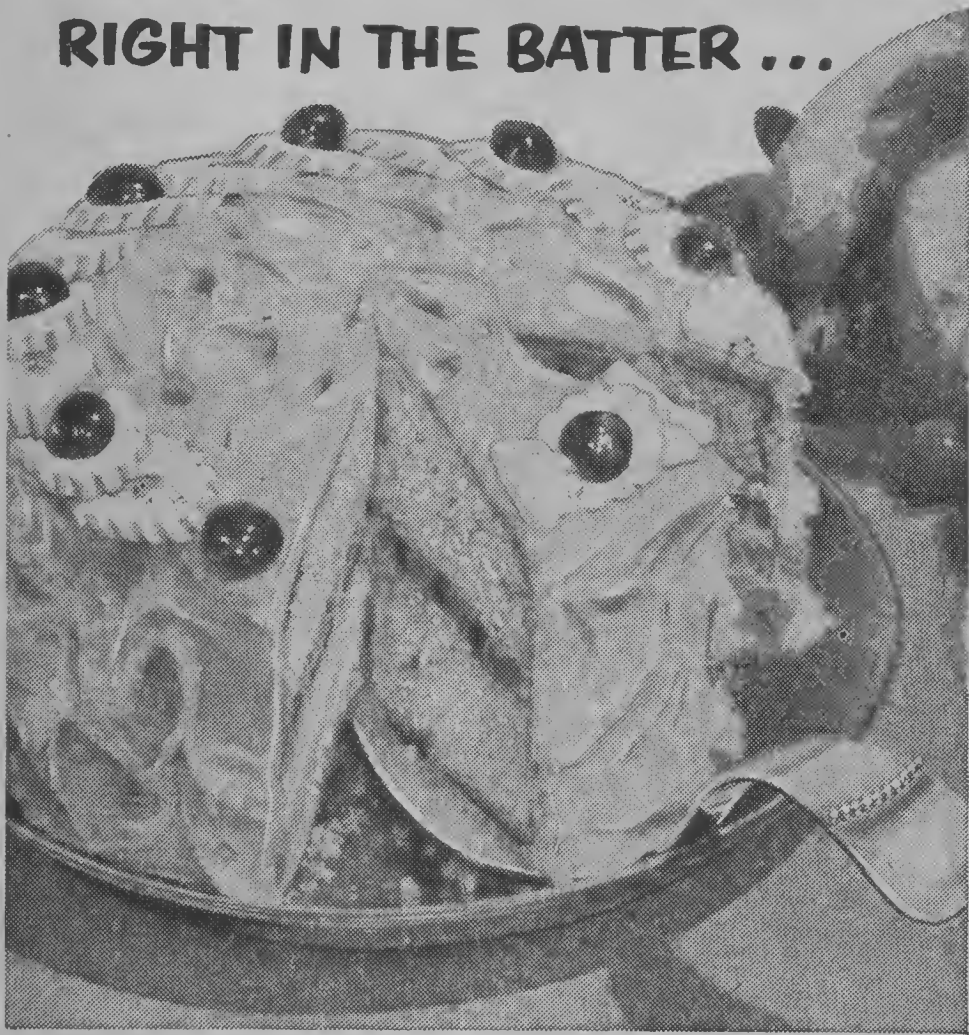
NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY..... PROV.....

RIPE Bananas

RIGHT IN THE BATTER ...



make this
MAGIC cake
so richly different,
delicious!



You know when you work with fresh bananas and plump juicy maraschino cherries you're making a cake that's lusciously different! You know, too, that Magic Baking Powder will bring out the fine character of those rich ingredients, as it raises your cake to a triumph of soft, light texture and delicious eating! For all your baking, depend on time-tried Magic Baking Powder. It protects your success and your investment in fine ingredients—yet itself costs less than 1 cent per average baking!

MARASCHINO-BANANA CAKE

2 cups once-sifted pastry flour
or 1¾ cups once-sifted all-purpose flour
2½ tsps. Magic Baking Powder
¼ tsp. baking soda
½ tsp. salt

10 tbsps. butter or margarine
1 cup fine granulated sugar
2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup mashed ripe banana
½ cup milk
1 tsp. vanilla

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 375° (moderately hot). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, baking soda and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in sugar. Add well-beaten eggs part at a time, beating well after each addition. Combine mashed banana, milk and vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of banana mixture and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 25 to 30 minutes.

MARASCHINO FILLING AND ICING: Cream 5 tbsps. butter or margarine; add few grains salt. Work in 2½ cups sifted icing sugar alternately with 2 tsps. lemon juice and about 3 tbsps. heated syrup from maraschino cherries; beat in ¼ tsp. vanilla. Take out about a quarter of the mixture and beat into it ¼ cup well-drained cut-up maraschino cherries and about ¼ cup sifted icing sugar; put cold cakes together with this mixture. Cover cake with the remaining icing and decorate top with diagonally-cut serrated banana slices and drained halved maraschino cherries.



The Family Favorites

A well-known Manitoba farm woman gives
a visitor some of her special recipes

by LILLIAN VIGRASS

FOR a special family occasion whether it is a birthday, holiday or other anniversary Mrs. Palmer bakes a fruit cake. In fact, fruit cake is her husband's favorite. And the family agrees with him that for flavor and downright goodness it is a cake that is hard to beat.

The Robert Palmers live two miles west of Waskada in southwestern Manitoba. The people in their district have discovered, too, what a delicious fruit cake Mrs. Palmer makes. They have asked her to make many of the wedding cakes for the young couples who have been married at Waskada.

She uses one special recipe for any fruit cake and varies the ingredients to make a light or dark cake. She uses any of a variety of fruits, nuts and spices according to the taste of family or friends. But the total quantity added is always the same.

The cake is stored in the vegetable crisper in the refrigerator, an idea unique with Mrs. Palmer. This keeps it moist, it ages quickly and is ready to serve at a moment's notice.

The Palmer family is now fairly well grown although the two younger ones still live at home. The youngest member of the family, a son, is going to school in Waskada, the younger daughter works in the bank in the small town. The older son and daughter are married and live on farms in the district. In fact, the son lives just across the road from the home farm and he and his father work together in many of their farming operations.

MRS. PALMER was president of the Manitoba Women's Institutes from July, 1946 to 1948 and she is now the appointed representative of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada to the International Peace Garden meetings. She is one of the directors of the agricultural fair board in Waskada.

Duties as a director keep her too busy during fair time to take any part in the cooking competitions in her home area. But she does compete at the neighboring fairs. She took two firsts at Melita in 1952—for her fudge cake and for pastry.

The pie crust is really tasty, and, she declares, failure proof. It will keep for several weeks in the refrigerator if wrapped well in waxed paper. The soda and egg give a crust that is more porous than the ordinary crust and with the brown sugar added it bakes to a perfect brown.

The prize-winning fudge cake is a favorite recipe, taken from a flour manufacturer's cook book, that Mrs. Palmer has used for 25 years. The batter seems very thin but the cake comes out of the oven fine grained and feather light. When you try it do not add more flour.

The strawberry jam is a new recipe that Mrs. Palmer first used in 1952 and again this year. She considers it trustworthy and well worth trying. Berries remain whole and the jam is not too thick.

White Fruit Cake

1 c. granulated sugar	¾ lb. mixed peel
1 c. butter	¼ lb. candied cherries
5 eggs	¾ lb. dried apricots
2 c. sifted flour	½ lb. white raisins
1½ tsp. baking powder	½ lb. coconut
¼ c. pineapple juice	1 c. drained crushed pineapple
½ c. blanched almonds	

Choose fruits to give desired colors in light cake. Prepare and mix fruits. Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Add ⅓ flour mixture to fruits. Cream butter and sugar until fluffy. Add eggs one at a time with 2 T. flour mixture. Beat well after each addition. Add 2 T. flour with crushed pineapple that has been well drained. Add fruit juice and remaining flour. Makes cake 8 by 8 by 3 inches.

Dark Fruit Cake

1 c. brown sugar	¼ lb. each citron, lemon, orange
1 c. butter	pccl
5 eggs	½ lb. nut meats
2 c. sifted flour	¼ lb. candied cherries
1 tsp. soda	¾ lb. dates, apricots, figs
½ c. light molasses	½ lb. raisins
1 c. drained crushed pineapple	½ lb. coconut
¼ c. fruit juice	

Sift flour, baking soda and salt. Prepare fruits and nuts, varying types used as desired. Add ⅓ flour mixture to fruit. Cream butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Add eggs one at a time with 2 T. flour mixture. Beat well after each addition. Add remaining flour with crushed pineapple and molasses. Makes cake 8 by 8 by 3 inches.

Fudge Cake

1¾ c. flour	2 oz. grated chocolate
1½ c. sugar	1½ tsp. cream of tartar
½ c. butter	1 tsp. soda (dissolved in ¼ c. boiling water)
½ c. sweet milk	
½ tsp. salt	
2 eggs	
1 tsp. vanilla	

Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Add melted chocolate and vanilla, beat until blended. Add milk and flour which has been sifted, measured and sifted again with cream of tartar and salt. Add ¼ c. boiling water in which soda has been dissolved.

Mrs. Palmer uses a cake flour and cooking oil as a substitute for butter with equally good results. The batter will be quite thin but do not add more flour. The grain will be fine and the cake feathery light.

Pastry

1 lb. shortening	1 egg beaten and to which water has been added to make ¾ c.
4 c. sifted flour	1 T. vinegar
1 tsp. salt	
4 T. brown sugar	
½ tsp. soda	

Sift flour, salt and soda. Add sugar. Add shortening and cut in until like coarse cornmeal. Add egg and water and mix in lightly. Sprinkle vinegar over dough. Roll. Makes a porous light crust. There are no failures with this crust.

Strawberry Jam

5 pints berries	4 c. sugar
¾ c. water	

Boil 2 c. sugar with water until it spins a long thread. Carefully drop in berries, and gradually add remaining sugar. Boil hard 15 minutes. Skim and turn into clean, sterilized jars. Seal airtight.

Made with Leftovers

Economical and tasty ways to use up the extras

A SECOND meal—or even a third—just as tasty as the first can be made from the Sunday roast, chicken, turkey or ham. With added seasonings, a sauce or extra gravy, vegetables and perhaps a new topping you have a main course that will please the entire family.

Different seasonings give variety to leftover meats. Use chopped onion, parsley, celery or a little garlic perhaps, chili sauce, catsup or tomato paste, mustard, horseradish or a meat sauce—and don't forget the herbs such as marjoram, sage and thyme.

Extra gravy or a sauce makes the leftovers more tasty. Canned cream soups add more flavor than a plain white sauce; beef and chicken soup are convenient and flavorful. Try a sauce with a tang such as a barbecue, tartar or lemon sauce, too.

A biscuit or pastry topping on meat pie, whipped potatoes on shepherd's pie, bacon strips under a meat loaf or around meat patties will extend the leftover to a full-size meal. The family will go for a casserole, too, with a topping of grated tangy cheese and buttered crumbs.

Meat Turnovers

Biscuit dough	½ tsp. salt
½ c. milk	3 T. lemon juice
¼ c. catsup	1 T. prepared
1 c. ground	horseradish
cooked beef	

Make biscuit dough using 2½ c. flour. Roll out ¼ inch thick and cut into 4-inch squares. Combine remaining ingredients and place 3 tablespoons of the mixture on each square. Fold each square over to make triangle. Moisten edges of triangle and press together. Prick triangles and place on baking sheet. Bake at 450° F. for 15 minutes. Serves 6.

Chicken Casserole

2 c. diced cooked	2½ c. chicken
chicken	broth
1 c. cooked carrots	1½ T. flour
1 c. cooked peas	Salt and pepper

Heat broth, thicken, stirring constantly. Arrange chicken, carrots, peas in layers in greased baking dishes. Salt and pepper well. Add broth. Top with whipped potatoes to which an egg has been added, or with rounds of biscuit dough. Bake at 350° F. for 20 minutes.

Meat Pie

1 c. cubed meat	1 T. flour
3 small onions	1 c. cooked carrots, cubed
2 T. fat	½ c. cooked peas
½ tsp. salt	1 T. catsup
1 c. beef bouillon or broth	Biscuit dough

Combine fat, salt and flour in saucepan. Place over heat and stir in bouillon slowly. Heat 5 minutes, stirring. Add catsup. Place meat and vegetables in layers in casserole. Pour over thickened gravy. Roll out biscuit dough and cut into circles. Top casserole with biscuits. Bake at 425° F. for 20 minutes.

Ham and Bacon Stacks

2 c. ground ham	½ tsp. salt
1 egg, beaten	8 strips bacon
2 c. mashed potatoes	4 slices pineapple

Combine ham and egg. Shape into 4 patties. Combine mashed potatoes and salt. Shape into 4 patties. Cross 2 strips of bacon and place on each cross a potato patty, a ham patty and then a slice of pineapple. Fold ends of bacon over stack and fasten on top with toothpick. Place in baking dish. Bake uncovered for 1 hour at 350° F.

Southern Style Beef

2 c. cubed cooked	1 c. gravy
beef	1 c. whole kernel corn
1 T. fat	1 c. cooked
1 small onion	tomatoes
½ tsp. salt	

Melt fat. Chop onion and fry to light brown. Add beef and cook 3 minutes. Add gravy—or cream of mushroom soup—corn, tomatoes and salt. Cook 5 minutes more. This mixture may be baked in casserole topped with shredded cheese or buttered crumbs, in 350° F. oven for 30 minutes.

Franciscan Meat Pie

Biscuit dough	2 T. fat
1 c. drained	½ tsp. salt
cooked tomatoes	1 tsp. prepared
½ c. shredded	mustard
cheese	½ can cream of
2 c. ground meat	mushroom or
¼ c. chopped	celery soup
onion	

Make biscuit dough using 2 c. flour; knead and roll into circle to line a 9-inch pie pan. Brown meat and onion in the fat in heavy skillet. Add salt, mustard and soup. Line pie plate with biscuit dough. Fill with meat mixture. Cover with drained tomatoes, sprinkle with cheese. Bake at 450° F. for 25 minutes. Serve immediately.



Baked and served piping hot, leftovers make a tempting supper casserole.

Blue Ribbon



Quality Tea—Moderately Priced
Valuable Coupons in every Box

You can exchange the coupon enclosed with Blue Ribbon Tea, Coffee and Baking Powder for valuable merchandise. Write for your free Premium Catalogue to Dept. 1, Blue Ribbon Limited, at their nearest branch—Toronto, Winnipeg or Vancouver.

SLEEK...

 as an ocean liner



THE Atlantic iron

A beautiful streamlined iron by Morphy-Richards to make your ironing a pleasure. Just look at this list of features—and the price! You can't afford to be without this new super-light beauty.

♣ **HEAT SELECTOR DIAL**—right heat for all materials—no scorching.

♣ **TELL-TALE LIGHT**—shows iron is ready.

♣ **HEEL-REST**—designed to form perfect rest for iron.

♣ **SCIENTIFIC BAKELITE HANDLE**—less fatigue—no shock.

♣ **BEVELLED SOLE PLATE**—makes iron glide easily. Point fits under buttons.

♣ **CHANGEABLE CORD**—for left hand ironers.

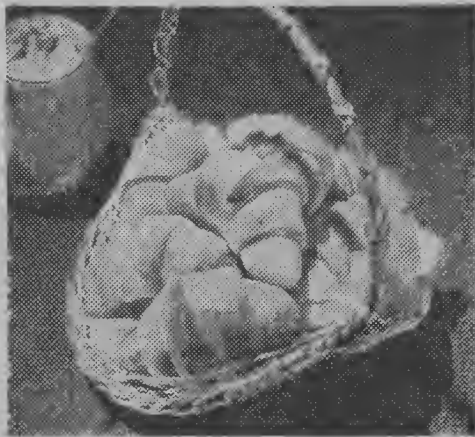
Available in conventional chrome finish or in pastel shades of Robin's Egg Blue, Primrose Yellow and Lily Green.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR—\$12.95

Look for the M-R sign at your dealers.

MORPHY-RICHARDS (CANADA) LTD.

4 delicious treats ...make them from One Basic Dough!



It's amazingly simple with wonderful active dry yeast!

If you bake at home, find out the wonderful things you can do with Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast! Serve fragrant rolls or fancy breads in variety from a single dough! Always get Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast — it *stays fresh* in your cupboard, and *acts fast* in your dough!



Needs no
Refrigeration

BASIC ROLL DOUGH

Scald

- 1 cup milk
- 5 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 2½ teaspoons salt
- 4 tablespoons shortening

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

- ½ cup lukewarm water
- 1 teaspoon granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well; stir in cooled milk mixture and

- ½ cup lukewarm water

Stir in

- 3 cups once-sifted bread flour
- and beat until smooth and elastic; work in
- 3 cups more (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on a lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on a lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into 4 equal portions and finish as follows:

1. PARKER HOUSE ROLLS

Roll out one portion of dough on lightly-floured board to ½-inch thickness; cut into rounds with 3-inch cutter; brush with melted butter or margarine. Crease each round deeply with dull side of knife, a little to one side of centre; fold larger half over smaller half and press along the fold. Place, just touching each other, on greased cookie sheet. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 400°, about 12 minutes. Makes 6 rolls.

2. CLOVER LEAF ROLLS

Cut one portion of dough into 8 equal-sized pieces; cut each piece into 3 little pieces. Shape each little piece of dough into a ball and brush with melted butter or margarine; arrange 3 balls in each greased muffin pan. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 400°, about 12 minutes. Makes 8 rolls.

3. FAN TANS

Roll out one portion of dough on lightly-floured board into a rectangle a scant ¼-inch thick; loosen dough, cover and let rest 5 minutes. Brush dough with melted butter or margarine and cut into strips 1½ inches wide. Pile 7 strips one upon the other and cut into 1½-inch lengths. Place each piece, a cut side up, in a greased muffin pan; separate the slices a little at the top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 400°, about 12 minutes. Makes 8 rolls.

4. CRESCENT ROLLS

Roll out one portion of dough on lightly-floured board into a 14-inch round; brush with melted butter or margarine and cut into 12 pie-shaped wedges. Roll up each wedge of dough, beginning at the outside and rolling toward the point. Arrange, well apart, on greased cookie sheet; bend each roll into a crescent shape. Brush with melted butter or margarine and sprinkle with salt. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 400°, about 12 minutes. Makes 12 rolls.

Cutting Corners

My favorite ways of saving time and effort
in handling the daily household chores

by FRANCES G. HIGGS

SEVERAL months ago, a housewife, writing in *The Country Guide*, gave her methods of saving time in order to do the things she wanted to do. I, too, have found methods of cutting corners, until I spend only two or three hours a day at housework.

The essentials, cleanliness and nutritious appetizing meals are the primary concern. Other things, if necessary, may be, and sometimes are neglected. For although I have only myself and my husband to care for I spend a good deal of my time during the summer helping out of doors. Poor health demands that I rest for three or four hours a day.

Even on a rush day there is no piling of dishes in the sink to be done later. Rather, each dish is well rinsed, the cutlery rinsed and dried and each person's dishes are stacked separately ready for the noon meal.

At other times dishwashing is cut in half by rinsing the washed dishes with really hot water and leaving them to dry in the draining basket. The cooking utensils are rinsed well then set to dry on the warm stove, or in a sunny, screened window. Only the cutlery is dried by hand. You have no idea, until you try it, how much this saves on the number of dish towels to be washed.

The laundry and ironing can be done in one day, every two or three weeks. A plastic tablecloth cuts out the laundering of tablecloths. Plastic window draperies wherever possible are quickly washed, rinsed and wiped dry ready for hanging. If it weren't for the claws of an active wee dog and a cat, plastic could be used, too, for bedspreads and couch covers.

Quicker hanging out of the clothes comes from the use of rope lines that are strung out each time. It saves time wiping wire lines and there is no dirt or rust to mark the freshly washed clothes. The back yard is not continually criss-crossed with clothes lines. I bring the clothes in while slightly damp and bundle them up immediately for ironing. An old plastic tablecloth is an excellent wrapper as it prevents evaporation and encourages an even spreading of moisture.

When ironing I keep scissors and a package of iron-on cotton mending tape handy. This makes a quick mend for many articles.

For pies I make up a quantity of pastry mix at one time. By baking a couple of shells at a time there is an extra one in which to pour the chocolate or other milk pudding leftovers. With whipped cream or meringue topping a tasty and filling dessert is ready in short order.

This same mix comes in handy for melt-in-your-mouth biscuits. Add baking powder and milk to make a soft dough and drop by spoonfuls on a baking sheet. These biscuits are an excellent topping for meat pie made with canned meat and gravy, or for a delicious dessert when spread over fresh or canned fruit in a pudding dish

and baked. Double up on the amount you make for it is as good cold for a second meal as it is when served hot.

Add an egg, sugar and raisins to the biscuit dough and you have scones. Substitute bran for part of the mix and use brown sugar in the scones for a bran cake. Scrumptious served with fruit or maple syrup!

Start with the basic mixture again. Add baking powder, two teaspoons of sugar, an egg and creamed corn in place of milk for corn fritters. Serve with cheese and crisp greens.

I bake on top of the stove in a heavy aluminum waterless cooker all of the above items except the meat pie. This saves time and bother as well as the fuel for heating the oven.

Save a Dish

and cut dishwashing time

by BETH BURKART

Beat the egg whites first when baking a cake that calls for separated eggs. There is no need to wash the beater before using it on the other ingredients. Beat small amounts of egg in the measuring cup. It can be reused without washing. In fact, one cup will do all the measuring if the dry ingredients are measured before the moist and sticky ones.

Melt chocolate in a custard cup or other small, easily washed dish placed in a sieve over boiling water and use the rubber scraper to remove every last bit of the melted chocolate. Use the rubber scraper, too, for taking the shortening from the package, for packing it into and removing it from the measuring cup and to grease the cookie sheet or cake tins with the shortening that adheres to it.

Serve meat, potatoes and vegetables all on one large platter rather than in extra serving dishes. By baking individual casseroles and desserts and serving them in the baking dishes you save on dishwashing.

To save washing the broiling pan place a sheet of aluminum foil on the rack below the one on which the meat is broiling. Or, if canned vegetables are to be heated for the same meal, put them in the broiling pan beneath the rack of meat. The drippings give an extra-good flavor to the vegetables and you are saved from washing an extra pan.

Paper liners, lightly greased, and placed in cup cakes or muffin tins when making gelatin desserts, muffins or cup cakes save dishwashing. Four strips of waxed paper placed on the edges of the cake plate will catch any drips so that you may frost the cake right on the serving plate.

The refrigerator method of preparing prunes saves time and dishes, and results in plump, delicious prunes, ready for use any way you prefer. Simply cover the washed prunes with boiling water or fruit juice and refrigerate for 24 hours.

Australia Health

Continued from page 58

so this allowance, due to lower costs of living in Australia, stretches much further than would a similar sum in Canada. It can be wholly devoted to maintaining the living standards of the family.

IF husband and wife are both undergoing treatment in a sanatorium, they still receive a weekly allowance of \$12.50. If they have a family, they receive an additional \$2.50 a week, plus the usual maintenance of \$1.10 per child. Allowances are not paid when the sufferer has an income of more than \$16.50 a week. This basic figure does not include child allowances, benefits from health insurance organizations, war gratuities or gifts from friends.

"Rehabilitation and aftercare are important angles of our program," said Dr. Wunderly. "It is in every way uneconomical to restore a patient to useful citizenship, and then let him break down again. If his job is unsuitable for a convalescent, then other vocational training should commence at the beginning of residence in a sanatorium and continue right through to discharge. There must be constant supervision of patients and discharged patients. By using advanced methods of treatment as well as this post-convalescence care, we aim to completely restore a patient's productivity. It is costing us a lot of money, but we feel that in the long run, it is cheaper than paying an uncured sufferer a pension for life, and supporting his family for many years."

Hospital space is at present short of needs, but with its extensive expansion program the federal government is confident that shortly 7,000 beds will be available for tuberculosis sufferers.

It is also sponsoring a comprehensive research program including the study of radiography, an investigation into the modes by which the disease spreads, and an inquiry into how the tubercle bacilli defend themselves from attack. Universities are being paid subsidies to promote this investigation and research, and to develop courses of training in branches of medical science relating to tuberculosis problems.

Other than tubercular patients receive assistance from their country in times of illness. Any Australian who has, through sickness or accident, become temporarily incapacitated from work, and consequently suffered a loss of salary, wages or other income, also receives benefits to tide him over this period. An unmarried worker receives approximately \$4.00 a week. A married worker, with one child, would receive \$8.00 toward his family's support during his illness. During this time, if only partially incapacitated, he can earn an additional \$10 a week without losing his allowance.

If hospitalization is necessary, since charges are nil, in a public ward, and small for other accommodations, sick benefits can be devoted to the family's needs.

Hospitals are state controlled, but the federal government is at present carrying out a \$9,500,000 building project, and pays all capital expendi-



Frigidaire's latest addition to its popular line of space-saving, automatic, 30-inch electric ranges.

High back panel with built-in, full-width Cooking-Top Lamp, Deluxe Cook-Master Oven Clock Control, Deluxe surface unit Control Panels, Automatic Appliance Outlet, Interior Oven Light.

Practical Economy Features and Large Capacity.

Giant size oven takes six pies, 10 loaves of bread, the biggest turkey . . . Exclusive Frigidaire Heat-Evenizer distributes heat evenly for better cooking results.

See Frigidaire's New Quick-Clean Ovens

in the new "Wonder Oven" RS-60 and the new RS-40 models. All interior parts come right out for easy washing . . . smooth porcelain, round-corner ovens wipe clean in a jiffy.

CYCLA-MATIC FRIGIDAIRE Refrigerator—Food Freezer

Defrosts itself — No controls to set, no pans to empty.

Nothing to do or remember . . . Frost is banished before it collects.

All Shelves Roll Out — No more treasure hunts on back shelves. Every shelf glides all the way out, brings the back to the front . . . All shelves are aluminum, too.

Only Frigidaire Offers You a choice of Manual, Automatic Reset, Fully Automatic or Cycla-matic self-defrosting . . . Sizes from 6.1 to 10.6 cubic-foot capacity . . . Super Freezer Chests holding 16 to 47 lbs. of frozen foods . . . Quickube ice trays . . . Porcelain Hydrators . . . Lifetime-Porcelain inside, Durable Dulux outside . . . Meter-Miser mechanism that provides exactly the right cold levels through years and years of care-free service.

SEE all the Frigidaire Electric Ranges and Refrigerators at your FRIGIDAIRE DEALER'S.

Refrigerators • Electric Ranges • Electric Water Heaters • Room Air Conditioners • Dehumidifier • Delco-Heat



For descriptive literature, write to:
FRIGIDAIRE PRODUCTS OF CANADA LIMITED
Scarborough (Toronto 13), Ontario

FRIGIDAIRE

Built and backed by General Motors



"Say, Joan, that's real milk"!

"Quite a difference between that and the other powdered milk I used to use."

"Sure is! This milk is so rich and creamy."

"That's because Klim is pasteurized whole milk in powder form. You can tell at a sip that it's not powdered skim milk."

"No wonder it tastes so good then—it's got the cream in it."

"And I find it's wonderful for cooking. Those tins store easily, too, and Borden's Klim stays fresh after opening—no need to keep it in the 'frig."

"Does a tin go very far?"

"Oh yes, a pound makes over three quarts of nourishing fresh

milk. And the 2 1/2 or 5 pound tins are an even better buy. So easy to prepare, too—just add Klim to water and beat—presto, there's your grand milk."

"That's great, Joan. Klim sure settles your daily milk supply worries."

Trade Marks Reg'd.



FREE ELSIE SPOON and recipes

Want a colourful Elsie spoon along with complete directions on how to use Klim—all for free? Just write to Borden's, Dept. CG, Box 1571, Toronto, Ont.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

Quick Energy!

APPLE SURPRISE PUDDING

5 tablespoons cornstarch; 1 cup water; 1 1/2 cups ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP; 1 egg, beaten well; 6 medium apples, sliced; 1 cup seedless raisins; 1 tablespoon sugar; 1/2 teaspoon salt; 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon; 1/2 teaspoon cloves; 1 teaspoon butter.

Blend cornstarch with pinch of salt and water; cook in double boiler with ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP until thick, about 20 minutes. Add egg. Place sliced apples in greased baking dish, cover with raisins and sprinkle with sugar which has been blended with spices. Pour sauce over fruit; dot with butter, and bake until apples are tender, about 30 to 40 minutes at 350°F. Serve hot or cold with Lemon Sauce or whipped cream.

For Free Recipe Book, Write—
The B.C. Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 969, Vancouver, B.C.

tures and maintenance, over a basic amount.

For each patient admitted to a hospital, the federal government pays \$1.25 a day, with the agreement that patients in public wards will have free treatment and accommodation. There is no means test. If a patient chooses to be treated in a private or semi-private ward, the hospital may only charge him fees in excess of \$1.25. No hospital, public or private, may increase fees without permission of the federal government.

THIS scheme of hospitalization was evolved under a Labor government, but the Liberal government is putting into effect shortly a modification which they consider will benefit both hospitals and patients.

According to Sir Earle Page, present minister of health, "The government policy is to continue our hospital benefits, but it would be psychologically better if the element of self-help were introduced into the program."

To encourage individuals to join voluntary insurance organizations, members of these organizations will receive an additional 60 cents a day toward their hospital bills from the government, while the company contributes a further 90 cents. Then an insured patient will receive a total of \$2.75 a day toward hospitalization.

The government is currently negotiating with Australia's Friendly Societies, chief health insurance bodies, and the British Medical Society for further sickness benefits. Under the new scheme there will be a set fee schedule for all ailments and operations. The federal authority will pay the fee scheduled for each item, while a person insured with a voluntary organization will contribute a sum equal to this amount.

For example, if a consultation fee is scheduled at \$2.25, usual fee in Australia, the Commonwealth will pay 75 cents, the insurance company 75 cents, and the patient the remainder.

The government's attitude to this is that it should assume 80 to 90 per cent of a doctor's fee, but that the patient should pay the remainder.

"When the new scheme comes into operation, we do not think that our hospitals will be swamped," said a health department spokesman. "We have had hospital insurance for some time, and people needing care have had it, but hospitals have not been able to pay their way. State governments, with federal assistance, made up the difference. Hospital insurance of individuals with supervised, non-profit-making organizations would relieve the situation and avoid duplication."

Present members of organizations, such as the Friendly Societies, pay set fees in return for sickness and pharmaceutical benefits.

EXPENSIVE drugs are no longer a drain on the pocketbooks of Australian families. Unlike England, where all drugs are free, resulting in a certain amount of graft, in Australia the federal department of health, when a doctor prescribes them, pays for some 160 expensive and life-saving medicines. Drugs such as sulpha, penicillin and aeromaccin are provided free.

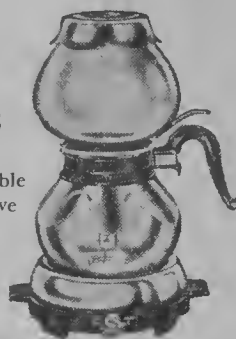
As officials state, "In some countries medical services and science have far (Please turn to page 66)

SILEX brings
"helping hands"
to
Canadian Homes...

World's finest
Glass

COFFEE-MAKERS

— kitchen range
and electric table
models...that save
coffee and make
the best coffee

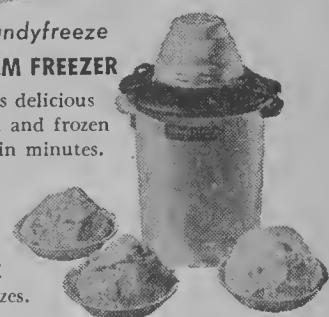


Silex Air-Lift STEAM IRON

for quickest,
easiest and safest
ironing...

Silex Handyfreeze ICE CREAM FREEZER

— makes delicious
ice cream and frozen
desserts in minutes.
Electricity
does the
work!
Available
in 1, 4 and
6 quart sizes.



Other Silex quality appliances,
work-saving and time-saving:
Silex Handyhot Portable Washer,
Silex Handyhot Sunkist Juicer, Silex
Handyhot Travel Iron, Whipper, Fan
Heater, Defroster, Wringer, Phil-drain
and portable Clothesline, Cornpopper,
Deep Fryer, Automatic Frost Control...
Silex Door Chimes, Carafe, Cheese Keeper,
Heating Pad...and Silex specially-packaged
Gift Sets. Ask your Silex Dealer.

Sold by leading
Home Appliance Dealers Everywhere

THE **SILEX** COMPANY LIMITED

BARGAIN CLEARANCE

MADE IN
TEXAS

RAYON
ACETATE
and SILK

LADIES'
FANCY
Tem-Tex
WESTERN
SHIRTS



Beautiful material, beautifully tailored
in authentic Western style. Pearl snap
fasteners. Hand washable. Regular \$11.50, to clear for
only (F.O.B. Calgary) **\$6.95**
Sizes 10 to 16 in Silver Grey with Black
stripes or Black with Chalk stripes.
ORDER NOW AND SAVE

STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.
28 Michael Bldg., Calgary, Alta.


Please send me Shirt(s)
size ... color ...
Enclosed is \$.....

NAME
ADDRESS

Free Book

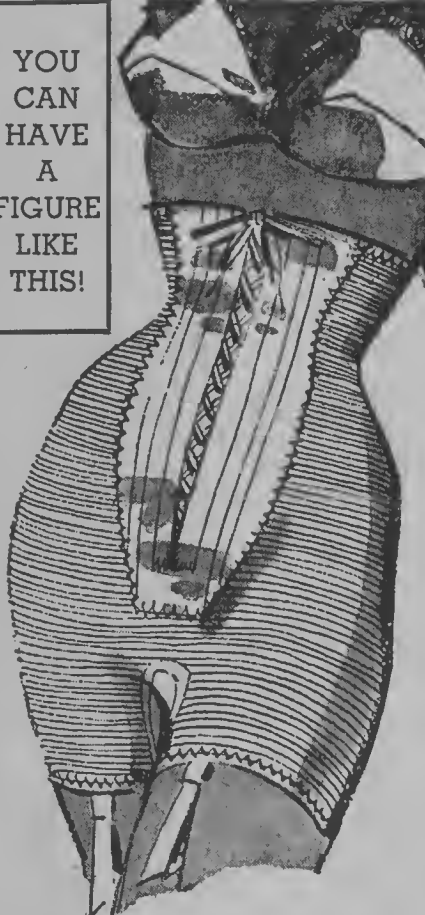
MOUNT BIRDS, ANIMALS, FISH

YES, FREE BOOK EXPLAINS TAXIDERMISTRY. Our simple lessons teach you quickly at home to mount birds, animals, game-heads, to tan skins and furs. Make a fine home museum. Men, boys, HUNTERS, learn this great hobby. Have Fun, Profits and Fascination in spare time. WRITE TODAY for FREE BOOK, 46 pages, 100 wild-game pictures. Send NOW—a postal will do. State your AGE. N.W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY, 8713 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.



MAIL
Postal
Today

YOU CAN HAVE A FIGURE LIKE THIS!



NEW! French Figure REDUCER

WHITTLES DOWN YOUR WAIST-LINE 3 INCHES & MORE INSTANTLY

Its secret magic laces give you a fresh custom-made fitting every day. Adjustable to daily changes in your figure as YOU REDUCE.

Superbly made of finest fabrics which absorb perspiration and keep you cool. French Figure REDUCER is guaranteed to keep its stretch and shape. Will not roll or curl at the top. Washes like a dream.

Molds your figure into Fashion's Newest Silhouette; inches disappear from waist, hips and thighs with the greatest of ease and comfort, sitting or stretching.

IN NUDE, WHITE and BLUE
—IN TWO STYLES
Reg. Girdle or Panty Girdle, snap-bottom crotch and garters. Small (25-26), Medium (27-28), Large (29-30)
Plus Sizes (31-46) \$5.98

STRATTON CO., Dept. G-1057
94 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Canada

Please rush French Figure Reducer on approval. If not delighted, I may return it within ten days for refund of purchase price.

☐ I enclose \$.....you pay postage.

☐ Send C.O.D., I'll pay \$.....plus postage.

Please ☐ Regular ☐ Panty with removable Check ☐ Girdle ☐ Girdle with crotch

CORRECT SEND EXTRA
SIZE please...ME...CROTCHES @ 49c ea.

Color choice: 1st.....2nd.....

NAME (print)

ADDRESS (print)

CITY PROV.

Send No Money! 10 Days Free Trial

Gay and Giftable

Needlework designs that are simple but effective



No. 4510

Six lovable stuffed animals including a pony, elephant, lamb, dog, cat and rabbit to make for little children. There are only two pieces to embroider, seam together and stuff. Use scraps of gay colorful firm materials or felt and six-strand embroidery cotton. Sizes vary from 5½ to 9½ inches high. Complete instructions on envelope back. Patterns and transfers for stuffed toys is design No. 4510. Price 25 cents.



No. 4518

Potholder transfer designs feature colors as you please to use up left-over remnants. Package of six pot-holder transfers is design No. 4518. Price 25 cents.



No. 4044

Twelve animal designs to embroider in bright gay colors, on children's clothing, nursery towels, curtains, tablecloths or to be framed as nursery pictures. Included are two transfers of each design 2½ by 3¼ inches and two of each five inches by four inches. Embroider in six-strand embroidery cotton or embroidery floss to use separately or in pairs. See pattern envelope back for instructions. Animal motif transfers are design No. 4044. Price 25 cents.

Patterns may be ordered from the Country Guide Needlework Department, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, or direct from your local dealer.

Simplicity Patterns



33 BATHS FOR 1¢ WITH 'Duro'

That's right! You can enjoy 33 "luxury baths" for only 1¢, when you equip your farm with a Duro Pumping System (that's all it costs for Duro to pump 1,000 gallons of water!). And this is just one of many benefits you gain with Duro. Consider these improvements that a Duro Pumping System makes possible:

- ✓ MORE PRODUCTIVE FARMING
- ✓ UP-TO-DATE KITCHEN EFFICIENCY
- ✓ A MODERN, HEALTHFUL BATHROOM
- ✓ RUNNING WATER IN THE LAUNDRY
- ✓ ABUNDANT WATER FOR FIRE PROTECTION

Why a Duro? Canadian farmers give many reasons for choosing Duro, when they install a pumping system. Among their reasons, are these Duro advantages:

- Economy of installation and operation.
- Simplicity of design, for easy maintenance and servicing.
- National distribution and servicing. Your local Dura dealer or plumbing contractor can give you full details about the Dura Pumping System that will exactly suit your requirements. See him soon. No obligation, of course!

THE NEW DURO PACKAGED PUMPING SYSTEM



requires only three connections: Suction—Service—Electrical. Completely automatic. Capacity 250 gal. per hr. Ideal for average home or summer cottage.

WRITE FOR FREE FOLDER—
"Water for the Modern Farmstead".
Just address your request to: CG-11
Pumps and Softeners Limited,
London, Canada.

When Writing to Advertisers
Please Mention The Guide.

CROSS FRETTEY

• Upset
• Constipated
• Teething

BABY

Give Baby's Own Tablets to quickly bring the relief that encourages restful comfort. Thoroughly dependable. No "sleepy" stuff — no dulling effect. Used by Mothers for over 50 years. Get a package today at your druggist.



BABY'S OWN TABLETS

The perfect Christmas gift... and so practical

yet a **SINGER** costs as **\$95⁵⁰**
a little as

- Low down payment
- Easy budget terms



SINGER IS THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE...

MADE IN CANADA

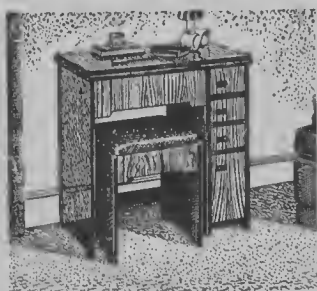
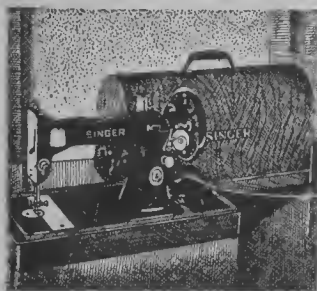
— Parts and service are always available.

BY CANADIAN WORKMEN

— SINGER has a background of over 100 years of manufacturing precision.

OF CANADIAN MATERIALS

— Built-for-a-lifetime machines in cabinets styled to suit every home.



Three of the many beautiful SINGER* Sewing Machine models



***For your protection**
SINGER sells and services its sewing machines only through its company owned SINGER SEWING CENTERS identified by the big Red "S" on the window.

SINGER SEWING CENTERS can be found in Canada from coast to coast, with a fleet of Service Cars to bring SINGER Service within your reach.

SINGER SEWING CENTERS

*A Trade Mark of
THE SINGER MFG. CO.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Mail to SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
at address nearest you: C.G. 113

201 Kennedy St., Winnipeg, Man.
20 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont.
1109 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que.

Please send me, FREE of charge, the
SINGER catalogue illustrating new models:

Name

Address

City Prov.

Australia Health

Continued from page 64

outpaced society's ability to pay for them. In Australia, due to our federal program, a lack of money does not deny anyone who is ill expert treatment."

This extends to pensioners, mothers and children. In Australia a pensioner of any type is provided with free hospitalization, general medical treatment and specialist consultation.

To build up the youth of the country, all school children up to 13 years of age receive free of charge one-half pint of milk a day. "Today, with no unemployment in Australia, we feel there is little malnutrition," said Dr. J. L. Emanuel, policy director of the federal department of health. "However, to safeguard against any child, city or country, not receiving enough milk, this allowance is made as prevention against disease." A further cash allowance of \$5.00 a month is made to parents for each child.

Since 1912 maternity allowances have been paid in Australia. In addition to receiving free care, treatment and accommodation in the public ward of a hospital, each mother is given \$45 on the birth of her first child. If she already has one or two children, the gift is \$48. An amount of \$52 is paid to a mother who already has three or more children.

No Top-Hat Ambassadors

Continued from page 59

Egypt was beautifully produced, its quaint English making it all the more interesting.

But "faith without works is dead." The Juniors believe in practical friendship. The portfolios express their interest and good will, and "take the chill off charity." They raise astonishing large sums for relief measures. They help support tubercular preventoria in Switzerland. They sell handicrafts to buy food for less fortunate youngsters. They make up health kits (washcloth, soap, toothbrush) to which they may add the heartwarming touch of a bright hair ribbon or pair of shoelaces. "It's unbelievable what such tiny gifts mean to children who have never actually owned anything," says Dr. Muriel Uprichard, head of Canadian Junior Red Cross.

Portfolios are adventures in understanding. The Juniors soon perceive how trivial are the differences between races.



Japanese Red Cross Juniors viewing the portfolios they received from abroad.

SAVE ON YOUR MAGAZINES

- ☐ Free Press Weekly P.F. 1yr
- ☐ Family Herald & W.S. 1yr
- ☐ Canadian Home Journal 1yr
- ☐ Chatelaine 1yr
- ☐ Western Producer 1yr
- ☐ New Liberty 1yr
- ☐ Canada Poultryman 2yrs
- ☐ Saskatchewan Farmer 3yrs
- ☐ The Country Guide 3yrs

**ANY 4
ONLY 3⁵⁰**

MAIL TODAY

WESTERN CANADA

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCIES

10359 JASPER AVE.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Gentlemen: I enclose (\$.....)

Please Send the 4 Magazines

Checked Above to—

NAME

ADDRESS

Please Print Plainly

CG-Nov.



The
WHITEST
washes are

Beauty-Blued

with Mrs. STEWART'S
LIQUID BLUING

Blends instantly without muss or fuss. Safe for baby clothes and newest fabrics, in regular or automatic washers. No soap, detergent or bleach adds this extra white hue.

Mrs. STEWART'S Liquid BLUING

BOX 428 • WINNIPEG, CANADA

70th Anniversary—Mrs. Stewart's Bluing

EAT ANYTHING WITH FALSE TEETH

If you have trouble with plates that slip, rock and cause sore gums—try Brimms Plasti-Liner. One application makes plates fit snugly without powder or paste, because Brimms Plasti-Liner hardens permanently to your plate. It relines and refits loose plates in a way no powder or paste can do. Even on old rubber plates you get good results six months to a year or longer. **YOU CAN EAT ANYTHING!** Simply lay soft strip of Plasti-Liner on troublesome upper or lower. Bite and it molds perfectly. Easy to use, tasteless, odorless, harmless to you and your plates. Removable as directed. Plate cleaner included. Money back if not completely satisfied. If not available at your drug store, send \$1.50 for reliner for 1 plate.

WILDROOT LTD., FORT ERIE, ONT. Dept. G

BRIMMS PLASTI-LINER
THE PERMANENT DENTURE RELINER



4446



4453

4128

4384

Gift Ideas

No. 4446—An all-size smock for work or for dress as a maternity fashion, depending on the fabric used. Longer length included, also three-quarter sleeves. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40, 42, 44 and 46-inch bust. Size 18 requires 3 yards 39-inch for version shown; longer version with three-quarter sleeves 4 yards 35-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4453—Overalls, jacket and cap for the tiniest of railroad engineers. Overalls have bib with pockets just like his hero's. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 3 yards 35-inch or 2 yards 54-inch striped or plain material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4128—Doll's wardrobe features two-tone dress, coat and tam (see back view) party dress, nightgown, robe and petticoat. Simple to make. Fits doll 14, 16, 19, 21 or 23 inches high. *State size.* 19-inch doll requires 1/4 yard 35-inch each for skirt and bodice; 1/2 yard 54-inch for coat and tam; robe, 1/2 yard 35-inch; gown, 1/2 yard 39-inch. Price 35 cents.

No. 4384—Apron and slacks for the wee tyke. Top may have collar and cuffs and buttoned back if you like. Slacks or shorts have elastic at waist. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3 apron requires 3/4 yard 35-inch, slacks and apron binding 1 1/2 yards 35-inch. Price 35 cents.

No. 4443—One-yard gift apron has four different styles including bib apron shown, a straight cover-up style and two half aprons. One size only. Requirements 1 yard 35 or 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4479—One-yard apron in four different styles any one of which will make a lovely gift. Includes three half aprons as well as above view. One size only. Requires 1 yard for each style. Price 35 cents.

No. 4478—Pretty double-duty apron for parties or work in one size only. Half apron with applique included. Material required 1 1/2 yards 39-inch, 3/4 yard trim. Price 35 cents.

No. 4492—A cobbler's apron that is simple to make and fun to wear. Make the half apron included in the pattern in half an hour and from only three-quarters of a yard. Sizes small, medium, large. Medium size requires 1 1/4 yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4485—A "work" smock that's perfect for school or play, for boy or girl. Simple to make and protection for a youngster's clothes. Full back is gathered on yoke, sleeves are long or short. Pocket transfer included. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Size 5 requires 1 1/2 yards 35-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4452—Classic lumberjacket and slacks are tailored with school in mind. Zips up front or buttons. Trousers have two front pleats, hip and front pockets. Sizes 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires for jacket 1 yard 54-inch; slacks 1 1/4 yards 54-inch material. Price 35 cents.

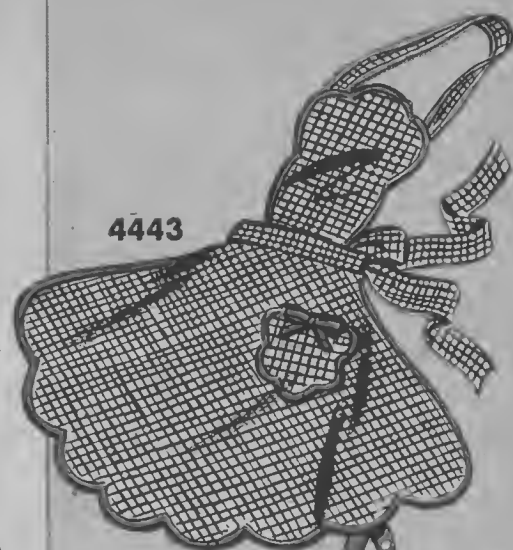
State size and number of each pattern ordered.

Write name and address clearly.

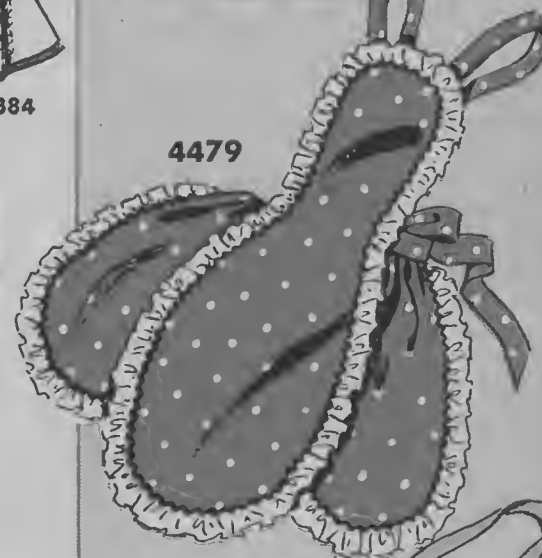
Note price to be included with order.

Patterns may be ordered from the Country Guide, Winnipeg, or direct from your local dealer.

Simplicity Patterns



4443



4479



4478



4492



4485



4452

Why **FORCE** your child to take a **Laxative?**

Children enjoy
taking

CASTORIA

a laxative made
especially for them



Extra Mild Castoria Is Liquid
—Easily Swallowed,
Permits Exact Dosage
—No Chewing,
No Gagging, No Upset!

Never upset your child with harsh adult laxatives, nor with hard-to-swallow pills or tablets. Give CASTORIA, a laxative especially made for children's sensitive little systems. Contains no cascara, no castor oil, no epsom salts, no harsh drugs. Won't cause griping, diarrhea. CASTORIA is extra mild, works gently, thoroughly, safely. It's *liquid*—you can regulate the dosage exactly. So pleasant-tasting, children swallow it without fuss. Get CASTORIA now.



CASTORIA

A SAFE Laxative Made
Especially for Infants and Children

When Writing to Advertisers
Please Mention The Guide.

Don't Neglect Slipping **FALSE TEETH**

Do false teeth drop, slip or wobble when you talk, eat, laugh or sneeze? Don't be annoyed and embarrassed by such handicaps. FASTEETIL, an alkaline (non-acid) powder to sprinkle on your plates, keeps false teeth more firmly set. Gives confident feeling of security and added comfort. No gummy, goeey, pasty taste or feeling. Get FASTEETIL today at any drug store.

Oilmeal from Rapeseed Is Safe

Oilmeal from rapeseed, despite drawbacks, can make a safe protein supplement

WITH a bumper crop of rapeseed in prospect this fall, a statement was issued in October by the University of Saskatchewan, commenting on the use of oilmeal from rapeseed, as a livestock feed.

Professor J. M. Bell, Department of Animal Husbandry, states that rape-



Laboratory mice help to determine nutritional value of rapeseed.

seed oilmeal contains a high level of protein and can compete well with oilmeals made from linseed or soybean, or with other protein supplements. This is worth noting, in view of the fact that rapeseed oilmeal has been lower in price consistently than the other products on either weight or protein content basis.

Professor Bell notes that livestock producers and feed manufacturers have been reluctant to use rapeseed oilmeal because it is somewhat unpalatable, and, more important perhaps, contains a factor conducive to the development of goitre. This effect, however, according to the limited evidence available, is not present in any harmful degree if rapeseed oilmeal

does not make up more than one-third of the protein supplement fed to dairy cattle and swine.

The University has been using about five per cent of rapeseed oilmeal in the grain mixture for the University dairy herd since 1951. Observations would indicate no serious effect on either milk production or the condition of the cows. No critical test has been made, but Professor Bell feels that no difficulty should arise from using one-third of the protein supplement in this form.

The wintering of ewes-in-lamb has been tested when the animals were fed low-quality hay. The ewes fed rapeseed oilmeal maintained weight as well and lambed as well as those fed linseed oilmeal.

Experiments have been under way with laboratory animals, and indicate growth cannot proceed normally if too much rapeseed oilmeal is used. Fed in moderation as suggested above, Professor Bell says that "there is nothing to indicate any real hazard associated with the use of rapeseed oilmeal for feeder stock, either cattle or sheep."



Ewes fed on low-quality hay and rapeseed oilmeal maintained weight during winter feeding.

U.S. Wheat Quota By-Products

High support prices are fine, but what happens when they lead to overproduction?

ON August 14, U.S. wheat producers voted to accept an acreage quota for the 1954 wheat crop, which means that acreage will be reduced from about 78 million acres this year to 62 million acres next year. There is a strong probability that cotton, and perhaps corn as well, may also be put under quota or acreage allotment for similar reasons. Wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and peanuts are five of the six basic products under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

In the depression year, ending July 31, 1932, the U.S. exported 8.7 million bales of cotton. For the year recently closed, exports were only 3.1 million bales, in spite of a large amount of U.S. foreign aid which was

available for the purchase of U.S. cotton. Cotton supplies this season are said to be 20.5 million bales, including a carryover of 5.5 million bales.

The U.S. normally in recent years has produced three-billion-bushel crops of corn and the New York Times reports that unless the corn crop shows severe deterioration, acreage allotments may also be proclaimed on corn for 1954.

These certainties with respect to wheat, tobacco and peanuts, and probabilities with respect to cotton and corn, illustrate clearly the fact that price support programs holding prices at a high level, almost invariably result in production controls. Even now it is suggested that price

supports and acreage controls may not be the complete answer to overproduction.

Despite 90 per cent price supports in the U.S. the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported on August 15 that prices received by farmers (average of all products) were 13 per cent below a year earlier, and 17.5 per cent below February, 1951. Furthermore, the drop in the price of farm products has not brought about a decline in the cost of living, which is at a new peak in the U.S. The reason is that the costs of distribution have increased so that now the U.S. farmer receives only 44 cents of the consumer's food dollar.

The U.S. cotton problem is highlighted by the fact that world consumption of cotton for the six months ended last January reached a new postwar peak of 17.3 million bales, and was largely met by cotton grown in countries other than the United States, which in the last 40 years has increased from 3.5 to 13.5 million bales per year.

If acreage allotments and quotas are imposed on the basic U.S. farm crops, what is to be done with the land thus released? It has been argued that, as happened in tobacco and in cotton in years past, farmers will sow their best land to these restricted products, and by heavy fertilization and better care, produce almost as much wheat on the smaller acreage as on the larger one, thus contributing to a further surplus

problem, though not solving the problem of what to do with the land released from the basic crops. About 16.5 million acres will be released from wheat in 1954, and if cotton marketing quotas are approved, a further six or seven million acres will be released from that crop. The New York Times suggests that "taxes on land in most areas being at peak levels, and other costs high, virtually all idle acreage will be used for other crops, for much of which there already is excess production." These other crops, however, do not, for the most part, have government price support, which will mean that farmers already producing unsupported crops may receive substantially lower prices for what they produce, by reason of the added acreage released from wheat and cotton.

Wheat, for example, is a large-scale crop, usually produced on fairly large acreages per farm. Large farms, at present, in the U.S. have been crowding out the smaller farms. The 1950 census figures indicated that nine per

cent of U.S. farmers produced slightly more than 50 per cent of all farm products sold. Cutting down the acreage of a major crop on a large farm by 15 to 20 per cent would not have nearly the same individual effect on the large farmer, as a similar cut would have on a small farmer, who represents over 90 per cent of all farmers in the United States.

Kenya's Two Worlds

One green and fertile and the other brown and barren, they represent the European contribution to Africa, and the African problem

FOR some time past, Canadians have read accounts of the Mau Mau, in Kenya Colony, in Africa. This is an organization of native Africans who are in rebellion against white supremacy. Recently, a well-known British author, Elspeth Huxley, has provided some informative comment about farming in Kenya, in an article outlining the contributions to the economy of the Colony by the European settlers. The following paragraphs have been excerpted from this account:

"About 40 miles from Nairobi, Kenya's capital, is a single line of sisal plants, curling like a green snake across hill and plain. It marks the boundary between two worlds. One is green and fertile; cattle browse under trees, dams wink back at the sun, and bore-holes tap underground reserves of water. The other world is brown and barren as cardboard; not

Thus, overproduction of one or more crops that is more or less directly chargeable to a high price support program, is not remedied by the simple matter of imposing a quota by referendum. Something much more fundamental than such a simple piece of mechanism as this, is required to keep the agriculture of a country on a more or less stable basis.

a tree is to be seen; the hillsides are deeply scarred with erosion. Such cattle as pick a living here are stunted, sad and bony. The first lies in the "white highlands," land which has been leased to European farmers; the second in one of the native land units, reserved for Africans.

"At first glance, this seems to support those who accuse the Europeans of taking the best land away from Africans. Thirty years ago, however, the pictures looked quite different. The barren land was then the greener, better watered, lusher and more fertile of the two. It was closely populated; and what are now European farms were then wilderness. The line of sisal was planted to mark the boundary be-

tween inhabited and uninhabited land. That occupied by Africans was reserved for their perpetual use. That which they had found too dry and infertile for cultivation, or which had acted as a buffer state between two warring tribes, was allocated to Europeans.

"In the last 30 years, the Africans have multiplied and worn out much of their soil by over-cropping, over-grazing, and neglecting the rules of husbandry, while the coming of stable government has hampered their custom of moving on to fresh ground and abandoning the old to fallow, under bush. So their land has gone downhill—literally, in some cases. Most Europeans, on the other hand, have brought to their stretches of virgin bush, plow and fences, new crops and better grass, bore-holes and dams, roads and livestock, and such sound practices as crop rotations, manuring and mixed farming. So now their land looks, very often, much better than that of the Africans. It is better only because they have made it so.

"The European settlers today occupy less than five per cent of Kenya's total area. This land they lease from the government, which decided as long ago as 1903 that the country could not become self-supporting, nor the long, expensive railway be made to pay, without the capital, skill, enterprise and perseverance of Europeans prepared to open up and bring into production parts of these healthy but vacant highlands. Today, when so much of it is cleared and fenced and settled, it is hard to realize that, a generation ago, little but bush, plain



[U.K. Information Office photo

Typical European settler's farm in the "white highlands" in Kenya, with Ayrshires imported from Britain.

Want a Tractor With a Future?

Then take a tip from Mr. R. S. Heberling of Rosebud, Alberta

There have been a lot of harvests since Mr. Heberling bought his "Caterpillar" Diesel D4 Tractor. For that was back in 1938. Yet there's still a future ahead for that husky sixteen-year-old . . . and this kind of longevity is just one more of those in-built "profit advantages" we like to boast about when telling you the story of "Caterpillar"-built machines!

Repair bills in those sixteen profitable years averaged only \$35 a year. Then consider the savings made by the meagre diet of low-cost Diesel fuel a "Caterpillar" Tractor needs in the course of a dawn-to-dusk workday . . . and the way man-hours get multiplied by a "Cat's" healthy disregard of foul-weather obstacles. There's no doubt about it . . . these machines put money in your pocket!

There's a "CATERPILLAR"-built Diesel Tractor for every farm power need. Ask your "Caterpillar" Distributor to show you the 32 h.p. D2 . . . the 43 h.p. D4 . . . the power-packed 66 h.p. D6 . . . the 81 h.p. D7 and the mighty 130 h.p. D8. All are built to "CATERPILLAR'S" uncompromising standards . . . all are built to do a better job for you!

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY:

ADVERTISING MANAGER,
UNION TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT CO. LTD., CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Please send me further information on the

D2_____D4_____D6_____D7_____D8_____ "Caterpillar" Diesel Tractors.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CG 11-53



Mr. Heberling, who bought his "Caterpillar" Diesel D4 Tractor in 1938, reports: "It has worked 14,000 hours with repair cost of less than \$35 a year! It still has the original track rollers, links and grouser plates, and two of the original fuel pumps. This D4 is more reliable than I supposed a tractor could be—it has done most of the work on my 2,000 acres!"

"CATERPILLAR" DISTRIBUTORS

For Complete Information Contact:

★ **KRAMER** Tractor Company Ltd.
6th Ave. and Halifax St., REGINA, Sask., TISDALE. 22nd St. and E. Ave., SASKATON, Sask.

★ **POWELL** Equipment Company Ltd.
1060 Arlington St., WINNIPEG, Man. 115 N. Cumberland St., PORT ARTHUR, Ont. SWAN RIVER, Man.

★ **UNION** Tractor and Equipment Co. Ltd.
CALGARY • LETHBRIDGE • EDMONTON • GRANDE PRAIRIE • RED DEER • CRIMSHAW — ALBERTA
DAWSON CREEK B.C.
Complete "Caterpillar" Parts and Repair Service Maintained at all Branches



RED ROSE TEA *is good tea*

Companions on the Pantry Shelf

Here are economical foods, good for you and the family too! Cook Sunny Boy Cereal a few minutes or longer to taste. Serve it with milk or cream and sugar. It's a tasty, nourishing breakfast. For variety, cook with raisins or other dried fruit.



For special treats, use Rosebud Ready-Mix Pancake Flour for the most appetizing, easily digested pancakes you have ever tasted.

Your favorite store can supply you with Sunny Boy Cereal and Rosebud Ready-Mix Pancake Flour in convenient sized packages.

SOLVE GIFT PROBLEMS WITH PREMIUMS

Save the coupons from Sunny Boy Cereal and Rosebud Ready-Mix Pancake Flour for worthwhile premiums for the family. For example, a mechanical Fire Engine, Fire Chief Car or Police Car is available for 45 coupon value, or 15 coupon value and 30 cents. Tray and coaster set, steak knife, dinner fork, tablespoons, etc., for 60 coupon value or 20 coupon value and 40 cents.



WRITE FOR PREMIUM LIST TO: **BYERS FLOUR MILLS, Camrose, Alberta**

TRADE YOUR ROLLOVER SCRAPER ON A SUCCESS HYDRAULIC SCRAPER ON RUBBER — Generous Trade Allowance



SUCCESS

Hydraulic scraper, four sizes. Wheels changeable sides and rear.

SUCCESS AUTOMATIC LAND LEVELLER CO. LTD.
MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

Generally Speaking . . .

no matter how big or how wealthy an advertiser, he cannot afford to advertise a poor quality product. The advertiser's name or his brand, on a product is your assurance that satisfaction is guaranteed.

FOR

MASTITIS

PENI-MYCIN

OINTMENT
WITH SULFAS

Now available in new, easy to administer, disposable Plasti-Syringe.
Only \$1.25 complete.



Order from your Druggist.



SEND FOR THIS FREE!

Make money. Know how to break and train horses. Write today for this book FREE, together with special offer of a course in Animal Breeding. If you are interested in Galting and Riding the saddle horse, check here () Do it today—now.

BEERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP
Dept. 5711 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

and forest met the eye. No roads existed; wild game was everywhere.

"The settlers' contribution to Kenya's economy is hard to assess in figures. Small as their numbers are—the Kenya Farmers' Association, a most successful co-operative, believed to embrace about 80 per cent of the farmers, has just under 3,200 members—the settlers produce at least four-fifths of Kenya's exports. Much internal trade is in African produce, but without exports to world markets, the territory would be unable to buy from abroad such essentials as machinery, fuel, textiles and manufactured goods, needed to develop its resources and to provide social services for Africans. Four European-produced crops alone—sisal, tea, coffee and cereals, in that order—account for over £14 millions out of an export trade worth some £24 millions annually.

"At any given time, about 100,000 Africans are employed on farms, out of a total labor force in civilian employment, of about 250,000. Wages are low, but so is output and efficiency. Many Africans live permanently on their employers' farms as squatters, working for half the year and growing their own crops, rent-free, on the settler's land. Very often, several farmers club together to provide a school for their squatters' children and to pay half the salary of the teacher, the government paying the other half. Several community centers have been set up by farmers, to give their labor such amenities as a dispensary, child clinic, school and social hall—the nucleus of a village."

The article from which the above quotations were taken points out that "taxation of European enterprise provides most of the revenue, and thus pays for social services for Africans." Such social services include schools, hospitals, colleges, and land-development schemes, which have already been launched or planned, as means of raising the living standards of five million Africans in Kenya. ✓

Bay Port Has Record Handling

THE grain shipping season at Churchill on Hudson Bay closed at 8:30 a.m., on October 12, when the motor vessel Berlin moved out. Her cargo brought grain shipments from July 31 to October 12 to a record total of 10,784,445 bushels. This compares with the previous record in 1952 of 8,585,089 bushels. Thirty-one cargoes of wheat were loaded this year, as compared with 26 cargoes last year. The Churchill elevator has a capacity of about 2.5 million bushels, and was thus filled and emptied more than four times, with grain shipped to the U.K., Ireland, The Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland and Malta. ✓

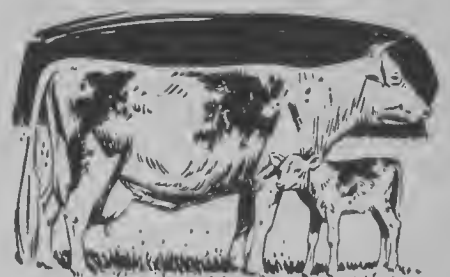
Corncocks Become Valuable

UNTIL recently, corncocks have had no market value. All that could be done with them was to spread them over the land, and plow them under. Today, successful research by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Illinois, has developed a fast-growing cob-processing industry.

INCREASE FARM INCOME WITH BETTER STOCK



There's an old saying "you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." Applying this to farming, producers have found that inferior livestock costs as much to keep, and produces much less than high quality animals. For this reason, livestock producers are turning more and more attention to good breeding stock.



Imperial Bank recognizes the importance of good foundation stock. Farm Improvement loans are available from the Imperial to assist enterprising farmers who wish to improve their herds.



Loans for amounts up to 75% of the value of the purchase price of such stock can be obtained by owner or tenant. The loan is repayable in instalments due at least once a year, but depending on the amount, it may run for as long as ten years.

Your local Imperial manager will be pleased to explain to you how the Farm Improvement Loan may be obtained for the purchase of foundation stock. Drop in to his office and he will be glad to discuss your financial requirements and to assist you in meeting them.

41-3

IMPERIAL
"the bank that service built"
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

In 1939, there was one plant processing corncobs, but today there are more than two dozen scattered throughout the north-central states. The tonnage, meanwhile, has grown from 5,000 tons in 1939 to about 600,000 tons in 1952.

Two-thirds of the cobs that are used will be utilized in the preparation of an oily, straw-colored liquid known as furfural. It is valuable in defence and other industries for refining vegetable and petroleum oils, and for the production of synthetic rubber, nylon and resins, as well as drugs. During World War II, the cob-processing industry was developed following the demand for materials to polish cartridge cases, for cleaning airplane engines, and in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Corncobs also are used now in metal stamping and electroplating, for cleaning precision apparatus and large electric motors and generators, as well as for removing rough edges after molding plastics, metal die-castings and other similar items. It is also estimated that today more than 100,000 tons of corncobs are used each year as livestock bedding and poultry litter, while gardeners and nurserymen find cobs satisfactory as a mulch for flowers, fruits, trees and shrubs. In the form of cob meal, corncobs mixed with blackstrap molasses and other nutrients, are found economical for feeding beef cattle. ✓

Just What Are Price Indexes?

They are comparable single-figure averages constructed for convenient comparison

DURING the past twenty-five years or so, "index numbers" have come into general use for measuring the increase or decrease of prices, production, or income. For agriculture in Canada we have several indexes, such as for the physical quantity of products produced on Canadian farms, the prices received by farmers, the prices farmers pay for the commodities and services they must buy, and for the wholesale prices of farm commodities.

Just what do these indexes or index numbers mean? The index of prices received by farmers, and other indexes applying to agriculture, are compiled by the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The index of prices received is a single figure representing an average for prices of the numerous products raised on Canadian farms. All the index numbers are based upon a specific period, in this case the years 1935-39.

Actual prices, of course, are not comparable as between products because eggs are sold by the dozen, butter by the pound, wheat by the bushel, potatoes by the bag, livestock by the hundredweight, and apples by the box. Thus, a unit of cattle (100 lbs.), is worth more than a unit of eggs (a dozen). Similarly, it would not be of any use to take one unit of each farm product produced in Canada, add them up and secure the average for the purpose of comparing it with an average similarly secured for the 1935-39 period. The result would be meaningless because of the very great variation in the quantities

produced of some products as compared with others.

Thus, as recently explained by F. M. Schrader, of the Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, this index is made up as follows: "In order to average the prices of commodities quoted in different units and of differing importance in production, the individual prices were weighted according to the average production of the period 1935-39. *For any given year the index is the base period production valued at current prices, compared with the base period production valued at base period prices.* Therefore an index of prices received will never indicate changes

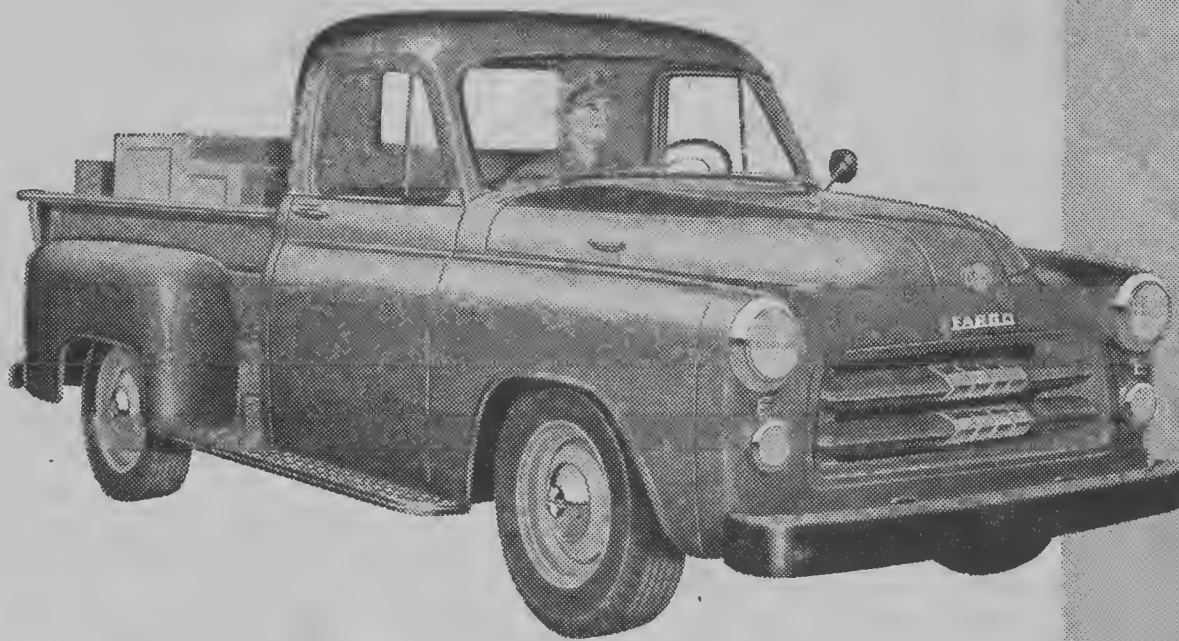
in income, because the actual production of the current year is not considered. Such a price index would actually be more likely to understate farm income, because low prices are so often a reflection of high output.

The index of prices paid for the commodities and services used by farmers is constructed in much the same way. It indicates only the changes in the average price per unit of a fixed number of commodities and services used in farm production. Actually, in this case it is a measure of the changes which have occurred in the average price per unit of the items which entered into farm costs in the year 1938, the base year. It is

not a measure of the actual costs of production, because the weight or importance ascribed to each price is the same year after year and is based upon a survey of farm costs carried out in 1938.

Gross farm cash income from the sale of farm products, and net farm income, on the other hand, are not calculated in relation to a base year. The gross cash income is the total value of all farm products sold during a given period, and is secured by multiplying the price per unit by the total number of units of each commodity sold at those prices. Net farm income, is then computed by deducting costs of production from gross

announcing...



A BRAND NEW SERIES OF

FARGO TRUCKS

FOR 1954

6 great truck engines

Shortest turning radius, right and left

Lower floors for easier loading

New driver comfort

Handsome new styling

Built to earn and save money for you in all your farm trucking work—the brand new FARGO trucks offer many advantages. This big-capacity 1-ton express is lower for easier loading—with exceptionally large express box. It has the shortest attainable



Here's passenger-car comfort—with room for three big people on market days. Chair-high seat has full luxury-type cushion. Cab is insulated against sound and vibration and has wing and cowl ventilators. Big one-piece windshield and low hood give better, wide-angle vision. Try a ride — and see how much more comfortable it is!

turning radius, right and left—for easy manœuvring and handling. All-steel cab has passenger-car comfort. Springs are designed to give whatever your load a soft, level ride on rough roads. There's a full line of new FARGO Trucks, with 6 great new truck engines, in case you're interested in heavier hauling.

BUILT TO FIT THE JOB!

SEE YOUR FARGO DEALER



cash income. The costs of production are determined by estimating the total quantity of goods and services used in production, and multiplying by the current prices per unit. Thus, the cost of production estimate is based on prices and quantities of the same year, whereas the index of costs referred to earlier, is a *comparison of current prices of base period quantities with base period prices and quantities.*

Net farm income has increased very markedly, as compared with 1935-39,

when it averaged \$325 million a year. In 1951 and 1952 it reached the \$2-billion level. Nevertheless, this comparison is not a true comparison because a dollar in 1951 was not worth as much as it was in 1935-39. If the value of a 1951 dollar were reduced to the value of the dollar in 1935-39, net farm income in 1951 would be more like three times, rather than six times that of the five pre-war years. V

Livestock Could Increase Net Income

Grain production alone in most areas cannot equal income to be secured from grain plus livestock

EARLY estimates of the 1953 wheat crop indicate that production may approach 600 million bushels. Should this near-record figure be even approximated, and should forecasts of the U.S. crop be borne out in fact, the backlog of wheat already accumulated on this continent would be measurably increased.

Apart from those areas which, for lack of water or suitability to forage crops, must continue to specialize in wheat production, careful observers have long recognized that dependence of any large area on a single crop adds materially to the climate risks which normally besiege prairie farmers. The two major divisions of agriculture in all countries are crops and livestock. For livestock production

they are inseparable, since of all domesticated animals none consumes only the flesh of other animals. The hog is omnivorous, eating both plant and animal food.

In almost all, if not all countries therefore, farming represents a combination of plant and animal production. Only in special areas, such as the northern great plains of the North American continent, is land in any quantity devoted to one particular crop. Wheat and rice are the two universal foods throughout the world. Wheat is suited to temperate climates and is grown mostly in North America, South America, Europe, some parts of China, and Australia. For the most part, except in Europe and China, wheat is largely grown on the newer

lands of the world—those which have not been cultivated for more than 100 or 200 years. Even in western Canada, where, for all practical purposes, our wheat cultivation does not go back more than 50 years, we have witnessed already, the soil depleting effects of single-crop farming in many districts.

Despite an abnormal carryover of wheat when World War II ended, and the export, in the intervening years, of very large quantities to needy countries, wheat prices have remained higher than all previous experience seemed to warrant. The grain growers of western Canada could do much worse just now than give some attention to the means which they themselves might take to avert disturbing reductions in cash farm receipts and in net income.

Recent investigations in Kansas, the great hard winter wheat state of the U.S., appear to indicate that, for that area, a combination of grain production and livestock not only increases total receipts from the farm, but can mean a substantial addition to net farm income as well. After a study of average yields for southwestern Kansas and long-time price relationships, wheat was figured at \$1.22 per bushel, alfalfa at \$13.00 per ton, and fat steers in November at \$16.90 per 100 pounds. This study was based on results secured on 82 straight grain farms against 31 combination grain and livestock farms. Cash grain farms averaged 481 acres, and grain and livestock farms, 602 acres, but the average crop acres in each group was substantially the same (393 and

382). Gross farm income on the grain farms averaged \$15,898, and on the combination farms, \$27,050. Total investment on the grain farms was \$55,642, and on the combination farms, \$71,386. Livestock receipts on the grain farms were \$5,041, and on the combination farms, \$17,930. The number of men required to operate each type of farm averaged 1.6 for the cash grain farms and 2.3 for the combination farms. Net farm income for the grain farms averaged \$6,463, and was \$10,613 for the combination farms. The return for the operator's labor and management was \$5,022 on the cash grain farms, and \$8,708 for the combination farms.

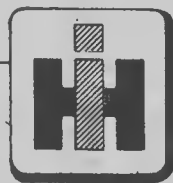
These are long-time results—in Kansas. They do not necessarily apply in Canada. Nevertheless, the net result in the two countries might not be so very different. General price levels in the two countries must keep fairly close together, if only because they are each other's best customer. Furthermore, if wheat prices in Canada have been relatively satisfactory since 1945, they have been higher in the United States because of the price support policy of that country.

Thousands of Canadian farms are operated by young men, who, of their own experience, know only the prosperous postwar years. They, of all farm groups in Canada, should be ready to adapt themselves to changes of circumstance, since they have a longer working life to plan for and to live through. They have families to be raised and educated, and in most cases, probably, substantial indebtedness to liquidate. V

BRING 'EM "HOME"

- for service that makes them run like new again

This is the time to get your tractor serviced to make it run like new next spring. Why? Because you can probably spare it more easily for a few days now than in spring or summer. And because your IH dealer's service men aren't so rushed this time of year. They can give your job unhurried care. Remember, only your IH Dealer can give you IH 5-Star service . . . with these five important advantages:



★★★★★
5-STAR SERVICE

for care that counts in the field

IH trained service men, IH-approved tools, IH-quality service, IH-precision parts, IH-scheduled inspection. **Make a date now —**

IT PAYS TO GET YOUR FARM MACHINES SERVICED BY MEN WHO KNOW THEM BEST



IH-TRAINED SERVICE MEN. Their specialized training and experience mean that your work will be done the best, most efficient way — assuring a dependable, long-lived overhaul job.



IH-APPROVED TOOLS. Servicing your modern tractor and implements right requires many special tools and testing devices. No one else is equipped to serve you like your IH Dealer.



IH-QUALITY SERVICE. IH service can be depended upon to keep your IH equipment working right, year after year. Your contact for IH service is your IH dealer, a local business man.



IH-PRECISION PARTS. The parts your dealer installs while repairing your IH equipment are **real IH Parts**, exactly like those originally in the machine — precision-engineered, precision-built.



IH-SCHEDULED INSPECTION. Your IH dealer will gladly inspect your machines — tell you what servicing they need — estimate the cost and how long the job will take. Call him today.

The Country Boy and Girl

Danny's Twenty-five Cents

by Mary Grannan

IT was Danny's five cents. He had saved his day's allowance. It was hard to do, too, because Danny had so much wanted a cone of ice cream and a bag of jelly beans. But his mother had said, "Danny, if you want the steam shovel, that you saw in the 'Five and Ten,' you'll have to make up your mind to do without the ice cream and the jelly beans, and save your pennies."

"And perhaps a little boy's mother might even buy a little boy a bag of jelly beans, eh?" said Danny hopefully.

"No," said Mother, biting her lips to keep back a smile. "A little boy's mother will do no such a thing. A little boy's mother gives him five cents a day to spend the way he pleases. If he chooses to do without the steam shovel, that's all right with her."

"But it might take a year to save twenty-five cents," said Danny.

"It will take only five days," said Mother.

The five days seemed endless. On Saturday morning, he had his twenty-five cents. He was about to set out for the store when his mother said, "Danny, would you mind dropping in at the market on your way, to get me a head of celery? Go to Mr. Biggs' stall."

Danny decided to go to the market before he went to the store for his steam shovel. "I'll get the celery off my mind, first," he said to himself. "Then I'll get my steam shovel." When he reached Mr. Biggs' stall, he found several people ahead of him, and he had to line up and wait to make his purchase. As he was standing there, he heard his name called. "Danny, Danny," came the voice from the stall opposite Mr. Biggs'. Danny looked around. There was no one at the stall, but the voice came again. This time Danny discovered who was calling him. It was the fat little white rabbit in the wire screened crate.

Danny's eyes popped in amazement. "Are you speaking to me?" he asked of the rabbit.

"Yes," said the rabbit. "My name's Georgie."

"Hello, Georgie," laughed Danny. "How are you?"

"I'm well," said Georgie, "but I'm not happy."

"That's too bad," said Danny. "Why are you sad?"

"I don't like it here," said Georgie. "I don't like being in a box. Danny, will you please buy me? They're going to sell me for twenty-five cents. I'm a nice rabbit, and I like you."

Danny put his finger through the screening and stroked Georgie's pink nose. "I like you, too, Georgie, but I haven't got twenty-five cents with which to buy you. I mean I have twenty-five cents, but it's for a steam shovel. I've saved my pennies for five days. I've done without ice cream and jelly beans, so that I could get my steam shovel."

"Please, please, buy me, Danny," begged the rabbit. "Danny, I don't want to be a pie."

"A pie?" said Danny. "I don't understand. What kind of a pie?"

"A rabbit pie," sobbed Georgie. "That's why the farmer brought me to market. He's going to sell me to someone for a rabbit pie."

"I don't believe it. I just don't believe it," said Danny. "I've had strawberry pies, and blueberry pies, apple pies and peach pies, but never rabbit pie."

Just then a lady came along and said, "Little boy, are you in charge of this stall? I'd like to get a nice tender rabbit. I want to make a pie. Is this one in the crate tender?"

"This one," said Danny, swallowing hard, "is sold. He's mine."

"You won't be sorry for this, Danny, I promise you," said Georgie, gratefully.

Danny bought the celery then, and went home, with Georgie. His mother was very much surprised when she saw the rabbit. "Well, upon my word," she said. "I didn't expect you to change your mind. I thought you wanted that steam shovel more than anything else in the world."

"I did, Mum," said Danny, near to tears, "but they were going to make a pie out of Georgie, and I . . . I just couldn't let them do it. I bought Georgie so that he wouldn't be a pie."

"That was very kind, Danny," said his mother. "Georgie will make it up to you. Now, if I were you, I'd take him outdoors and open that crate. He must be weary of sitting in such a confined space."

Danny nodded. "Come, Georgie," he said. "We're going to let you out for a hop and a run."

Georgie stretched happily, when he was freed from his cage. "Oh," he said, "that feels good. Oh, thank you, Danny. Just as soon as I stretch my limbs, we'll talk about your steam shovel."

"But what is there to say?" asked Danny. "I haven't got a steam shovel to talk about."

"You're going to have one," said Georgie. "I know who will give you one. And it'll be a bigger and better steam shovel than the twenty-five-cent one."

Danny sat down on the ground and pulled Georgie to his lap. "But whom, Georgie?" he asked. "Whom do you know, that will give me a bigger and better steam shovel?"

"Santa Claus," said Georgie.

"Santa Claus," echoed Danny. And then he laughed. "Listen, Georgie," he said, "Santa Claus comes at Christmas, and December is a long time away. I don't want to wait until December."

"You don't have to," said Georgie. "Santa Claus is a friend of mine. Children never seem to think of Santa Claus except in December, but he's working all the year round for the children, so that he'll have enough toys to deliver on Christmas Eve. I was up to see him just the other day.

He has hundreds of steam shovels and I'll ask him to give you one because you saved my life."

Danny shook his head and sighed. "It's very nice of you Georgie, but Santa Claus lives away up north, and that's a far piece from here. My legs are short, and I've only two. You've got four legs, and you can run faster than I can. I'd never be able to walk to the North Pole, Georgie."

"Who said anything about walking?" asked the rabbit. "All you have to do is hold my paw while I say the magic rabbit words. Are you ready?"

Danny laughed, and said he was ready. He took Georgie's paw, and

George chanted, "Magic rabbit, magic paws, take Danny and me to old Santa Claus."

In a flash they were there, standing outside the ice castle of Santa Claus. Georgie rang the bell. Santa Claus answered it. He welcomed his two little visitors, and when he heard Georgie's story, he went to his work room and brought to Danny the finest, biggest, reddest steam shovel he had ever seen.

Danny thanked Santa and with Georgie, went home again. When his mother heard what happened, she smiled and said, "I told you, Danny. It pays to be kind to animals."

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 21 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



WHAT is a cloud? One may often see paintings of skies in which the clouds seem to be molded in clay, or carved of granite. Should this be?

A cloud is not something solid. Light passes through it. It is, after all, only moisture-laden air. So to express the nature of a cloud in paint, it should be airy and transparent, like the sky in which it floats.

Nothing is so characteristic of the prairies as their magnificent expanse of skies. Today the sky may be clear, cloudless, shading from palest lilac at the horizon; tomorrow, filled with drifting "wind clouds" in billowing banks of white to the horizon's rim. Think of the towering, majestic cumulus cloud, or thunderhead, now creamy white as the sun shines full on it; now black and ominous as it shadows the onlooker with the threat of a coming downpour; or when the deluge has passed, the matchless display of a sunset's splendor after a storm.

Skies are as varied as the clouds that sail across them. A landscape painter will never master all there is to learn of them. But there are a few things one can bear in mind about them:

1. The gradation in color is from the horizon up.

2. When attempting to draw a sky filled with clouds, as the one in the sketch, remember that what you see are mostly the *underside* of the clouds, and that (due to perspective) they seem to lie in narrower and narrower bands toward the horizon.

3. Nearing the horizon, the cloud shapes will always be grayer and less distinct. Remember that you are seeing these clouds much farther away, and through much thicker atmosphere than the clouds directly above you.

4. The sky you choose for your picture must help, not conflict with the lines of the foreground. There are always pleasing patterns to be looked for and found in skies and clouds. These are important to your picture and to the mood you wish to express.

5. Do not try to make up cloud patterns out of your head. Constant observation and sketching of skies and cloud shapes will give you plenty of material.

6. Clouds are never still. They rapidly dissolve into new shapes—so you must draw them quickly.

THE *Country* GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME
Serving the farmers of Western Canada Since 1882

VOL. LXXII WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER, 1953 No. 11

The CBC

THE position of publicly controlled radio is not yet, and probably will not be for many years, as firmly established in the minds of Canadians as it ought to, and eventually will, become. The old Adam in us dies hard; and we are reluctant sometimes to admit, for fear the socialist bogey will catch us, that public control of the air was as natural in 1932, as was the formation of the Canadian National Railways in 1919.

Both of these moves in the direction of public control were made by Conservative, or essentially Conservative, governments. Both, no doubt, were made reluctantly, but in the belief that the action suited the circumstances. Both occurred before a socialist political party was organized in this country; and both are compromises, as was, and is fitting in Canada, between free private enterprise, and complete nationalization. Few Canadians now take seriously any suggestion, either that the Canadian National Railways should be returned to private ownership, or that all of the railways in Canada should be nationalized: but there is a vigorous and persistent lobby, by a few elements of organized citizenry, against any extension of the scope and service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Television offers a present convenient battleground, and the air is full of the wails and lamentations of the defeated. These, to hide an evident lack of objectivity, attack the principle of public expenditure for the development of a comparatively new means of mass communication. They also sneer at unnamed, but "self-appointed" leaders of Canadian culture, who disagree with their views.

Just who are these self-appointed leaders who are so attacked because they support national radio service? Are they the Prime Minister and his Cabinet; or are they the members of Parliament who have continued to sanction the development of the CBC? Perhaps they mean the governors of the CBC, who are appointed by the government; or the staffs of our numerous excellent universities, who should be among the leaders of culture, if we have any at all? It could be that they mean the church organizations of Canada, who welcome, we believe, the clean, wholesome programs which the CBC has consistently provided, and who might also be thought to have some interest in culture. Do they mean the societies of Canadian teachers, or the strong labor organizations, both of whom have been known to favor culture, and who, as far as we are aware, have not expressed any preference for the dissolution of the CBC? We would like to know.

We do not believe it is far to the truth. Underlying lip service to culture, and horror at the thought of public expenditure for the development of radio and television, is a fear that under public participation and regulation, the opportunity for free enterprise in the fields of radio and television will be uncomfortably limited. The Government and Parliament are, no doubt, as able to reach this conclusion as we are. We believe we know the attitude which the great majority of farm folk have toward this question. It is important, nevertheless, that this attitude be made crystal clear to those in a position to determine policy.

Lest the Government be in any doubt whatever about what farm families think, we ought to tell them in no uncertain terms. Write to the Prime Minister; he will be glad to know what you think. Send a copy of your letter to your member of Parliament. Write personally, or through your lodges, or local co-ops. Make it plain that you do not want anything to happen to the CBC that will lower the quality or lessen the scope of national

radio. Tell the Prime Minister that if he lets you down — well — tell him that you will never call him Uncle Louie any more. V

Mr. Howe Speaks

WHEN the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, spoke in Winnipeg last month to the annual meeting of Manitoba Pool Elevators, he did not add very much to our knowledge of the much-discussed wheat situation. The subject had been pretty continuously threshed over since the beginning of the new crop year, both by those who did, and by those who did not, know much about it. What Mr. Howe did, and did in excellent fashion, was to put the problem in proper perspective.

What he said was not essentially different from the ideas expressed in an article in *The Country Guide* last month. His conclusions are, perhaps, best stated in the following very brief excerpts from his remarks, which we have numbered for convenience.

(1) ". . The present large stocks of wheat have not been caused by overplanting of wheat by the farmers of the Canadian prairies."

(2) ". . Present large stocks of wheat have not been caused by a falling away of demand."

(3) ". . I am even more convinced than I was ten years ago when the present system came into operation, that this (Wheat Board marketing) is the best way of handling Western grain . . for the producers."

(4) ". . Wheat Agreement, or no Wheat Agreement, Canadian wheat will be fully competitive on the British market . . and there is no reason to believe that British mills will buy less from Canada than they would otherwise buy."

(5) ". . There has never been any reason to accuse the Canadian Wheat Board of holding prices at levels which endanger the sale of Canadian grain . . and there is no justification for such accusations now."

(6) ". . Delivery opportunities are going to develop gradually, and before the crop year is out farmers should be able to market good quotas. In addition, the Board will do its best to make further interim and final payments . . as soon as this safely can be done."

(7) ". . I think we have the soil, the climate and the people which enable us to produce the kind of wheat preferred in most parts of the world, at prices that will enable us to sell it in competition with wheat from any other part of the world."

The Minister made no attempt either to gloss over, or to magnify the difficulties. He is by nature an optimist and the situation calls for optimism. He is also a realist; and realism compels one to believe that an abundance of grain stored on farms, and in elevators, cannot be other than to the advantage of farmers in the long run. V

Hopeful Signs

IN August we paid an unannounced visit to the Experimental Station at Lacombe, Alberta. On arrival we learned that later in the day a committee representing the Alberta Federation of Agriculture was expected. For the third year in succession, representatives of the Federation would meet with the entire technical staff of the Station to acquaint themselves with the work under way, and discuss with the superintendent and his staff, ways and means of bringing about more effective co-operation between the Station and the farmers of central Alberta. A few months before, we had read of a similar visit by representatives of the Federation to the Experimental Station at Lethbridge; and learned later at Lacombe, that the A.F.A. policy of developing closer relationships with the experimental stations of the province, extended also to the Experimental Station at Beaverlodge, in the Peace River area.

In Manitoba recently, a preliminary meeting was held between members of the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture, and a committee established for the purpose by the Manitoba Institute of Agrologists, the organization of professional agriculturists formed early in 1950. Here, too, the Federation had sought the opportunity to consult with representatives of the technical and scientific men in agriculture within the province. Other conferences

are to follow, with a view to effecting a closer working relationship between the farmer and those whose services to society—scientific, educational, administrative or advisory, as may be—are rendered through or on behalf of agriculture.

These are hopeful signs. They represent attempts which as yet are all too few, to achieve mutual understanding of the problems and point of view of the farmer, on the one hand, and on the other, the problems and point of view of his advisers. Since the organization of the Territorial Grain Growers Association in 1901, as a general farm organization, and that of the Grain Growers Grain Company in 1906, as an early co-operative venture, the history of farm experience in both fields has been significantly successful. There remains, however, an undeveloped area. Effective as organization for self-help has been, the principle has still to be effectively applied in a third direction. By far the greater part of the net farm income on practically all farms, is secured from the effort, both of brain and muscle, that is put into the land itself. This larger portion is developed right on the farm, as a result of the management, production and local marketing skills of the farmer. It is here that the gap is most evident, in the failure, or the inability, of the majority of farmers to more generally seek and make use of the vast amount of helpful information which is available for the asking.

It is here, too, that farm organizations, large and small, can render substantial service to their members. We refer to community, as well as to district, provincial or regional organizations, whose management and boards of directors could well afford to keep themselves in relatively close touch with the research, experimental and extension services available to their members. Similarly, they could serve their memberships to advantage by organizing visits from within their territories, to the institutions where this work is under way. They can, and sometimes do, provide needed money for work that needs doing. Above all, perhaps, they can provide the moral support, the sympathetic understanding and appreciation, of the patient and dedicated service, which is often rendered without much sign of public approval.

One thing is certain—agriculture cannot lag far behind, when most other industries are forging ahead. Today, the individual farmer cannot keep pace, unaided by science and good management. Neither can the professional agriculturist be as helpful as he would like to be, unaided by the farmer. Somehow the two groups must be brought closer together. Farm organizations can be of very great assistance in closing the gap. V

Looking On

AN early American humorist of the Josh Billings era once remarked that "there's as much human nature in some folks as there is in others, if not more." This leads us to the remark that, today, there appears to be as much human nature in an American farmer as there is in a Canadian farmer, if not more.

Most Canadian farmers, at one time or another, have probably envied the high level of price supports U.S. farmers have enjoyed for a long time. Not having been accustomed to them in Canada, it surprises us a little to read of the present sharp farm protests from the Farm Belt states. These arise from an intimation that the Republican government, whom mid-west farmers were instrumental in electing a year ago, may alter the level of price supports, or modify the price support legislation. The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, may know his farmers better than many newspaper reporters and anxious politicians think he does, but certainly the U.S. press is agog with interest in what he may propose to the Congress, by way of a solution to the current surplus problem. Interest also centers on whether the farmers of the principal crop areas of the country will choose to accept his proposals, or to seek his political scalp. Unfortunately for all who may be interested in the proposals, patience will be needed for some time yet, until he has heard, and considered, the views of his advisers. V